

THE ATHENÆUM

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

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ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The Eighty-first ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place in WILLIS'S ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, May 11th; the Right Hon. LORD DUFFERIN and CLANEBOYE, K.P., in the Chair. The Stewards will be announced in future Advertisements.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Secretary.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

Incorporated by Royal Charter, for the Relief of Distressed Artists, their Widows and Orphans.

President—Sir FRANCIS GRANT, P.R.A.

The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the Funds of this Charity, will take place on SATURDAY, the 7th of May, in WILLIS'S ROOMS, at 8 o'clock.

His Grace the DUKE OF ARGYLL in the Chair.

*^o Tickets, including Wine, One Guinea; to be had of the Stewards, and the Assistant-Secretary, from whom all particulars relating to the Institution may be obtained.

JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, R.A., Hon. Sec.

FREDERIC W. MAYNARD, Assistant-Secretary.

24, Old Bond-street, W.

PRINTERS' PENSION, ALMSHOUSE and ORPHAN ASYLUM CORPORATION.—The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place on WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at the London Tavern, 14, Old Bond-street, the Right Hon. THE LORD MAYOR, President supported by Sir Joseph Causton, Alderman and Sheriff, &c. Names of Gentlemen wishing to become Stewards on the occasion are solicited to be forwarded to

J. S. HODSON, Secretary.

London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

THE ALLIED UNIVERSITIES CLUB, in GRAFTON-STREET, PICCADILLY.

This Club is now open. It is established for Noblemen and Gentlemen who are, or have been, Members of a University, or are Members of a recognized Learned Society.

It being a Proprietary Club, no pecuniary liability attaches to any of the Members.

The premises are admirably situated, commanding a view of the whole of Albemarle-street and St. James's-street, and contain a Morning and Reading Room, a spacious Dining Room, a Smoking Room, a Billiard Room, Card Rooms, &c. The internal arrangements of the Club are under the management of a Committee.

To the first Two Hundred Members the Entrance-Fee is Five Guineas, beyond which it is Fifteen Guineas.

The Annual Subscription is Five Guineas.

Forms of Application for admission amongst the First Two Hundred Members may be obtained from the Secretary; but to be of this number early application is necessary.

LOFTUS H. MARTIN, Secretary.

THE COLONIAL CLUB, 13, GRAFTON-STREET, BOND-STREET.

This Club is Proprietary, therefore no Member is subject to any liability or responsibility whatever. It is founded for Noblemen and Gentlemen who are or have been residents in the Colonies, or who are directly interested in the welfare of the British Colonial Empire. The premises are unexceptionable, and the arrangements are simple and arranged to fulfil all the requirements of a first-class Club. The internal arrangements will be controlled by a Committee of Members, and no expense will be spared to place the entire *menage* on a par with those of the leading West-end Clubs.

The Club will be Open for the Use of Members during the present month.

The Entrance Fee for the first 300 Members will be Five Guineas; beyond that number Ten Guineas each. The Annual Subscription will be Five Guineas.

COMMITTEE.

John Douglas, Esq., Agent for Queensland.

James Durand, Esq., Manager of G. Dow & Co., Shanghai.

Capt. Chas. Goodwin, late 1st Regt. Royal Engineers.

Sir George Grey, K.C.B., late Governor of New Zealand.

H. H. Harrison, Esq., late of Nagasaki.

E. Z. Holme, Esq. (Messrs. Holme, Ringer & Co.), Japan.

Sir Murray Hope, Barrister-at-Law, Malta.

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Frederic Moore, Esq., late of South Australia.

J. Dennistoun Wood, Esq., late Attorney-General of Victoria.

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Forms of Application and every information may be obtained from the SECRETARY, at the Club-house.

INDIA MUSEUM, INDIA OFFICE, S.W.

2nd April, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on and after MONDAY, the 4th inst., the India Museum will be opened as follows, viz.—To the General Public on MONDAY, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock; and on THURSDAYS to Visitors with tickets from Members of the Council of India, or Heads of Departments in the India Office. Entrance in Charles-street.

Admission from Noon until 4 p.m. from 1st October to 30th April, and until 5 p.m. from 1st May to 30th September.

Visitors to the India Office on FRIDAYS are also admitted to the Museum through the Office.

J. FORBES WATSON.

LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, 32, SOHO-SQUARE.

The SUMMER SESSION will COMMENCE on the 2nd MAY.

LECTURES.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Teeth—Mr. Ibbetson. On Mondays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A.M.

Dental Surgery and Pathology—Mr. Cartwright. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock A.M.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE in OCTOBER.

Dental Mechanics—Mr. Hepburn.

Metalurgy—Mr. Makins.

Fee for Lectures qualifying for the Dental Examination at the Royal College of Surgeons, £15. 15s.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER. GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.

One Scholarship of £60. per annum, or Two of £35. per annum, tenable for three years, will be offered for competition in the Articulation Examination of the University of London, June next. The Scholarships are tenable in Owens College. Candidates, who must have completed their sixteenth year, and whose age must not exceed twenty years on the day of election, are required to send in their Names to the Principal of Owens College on or before the 1st of June next.

Further particulars will be given in the *MANCHESTER GUARDIAN*.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

MUSICAL UNION.—TWENTY-SIXTH SEASON.—Tickets and Records have been sent to Members. The latter having Nominations to send Names and Addresses to the Director. New talent will be introduced during the Season.

J. ELLA, 9, Victoria-square.

THE HOLBEIN SOCIETY.

President—Sir W. STIRLING MAXWELL, Bart.

The Two Volumes, Holbein's 'DANCE OF DEATH' and 'BIBLE FIGURES' are now ready. Vol. III. will contain 'THE MIRROR OF MAIESTIC,' and is expected to be ready in JUNE.

Subscription, One Guinea per Annum.

Prospects will be forwarded on application to MR. BROTHERS, 14, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. TUESDAY EVENING LECTURES.

The FOURTH LECTURE of the Series will be delivered on April 12th, by Sir Edward S. Creasy. Subject, "Poetry."

The subsequent Lecture will be as follows:—

FIFTH LECTURE, May 10th, by E. J. Poynter, Esq. A.R.A. Subject, "Renaissance and Beauty." (This Lecture will be delivered in French.)

Tickets, which are transferable, and will admit either Ladies or Gentlemen, may be obtained at the Office of the College, 22, ed. each. The proceeds will be paid over to the Fund now being raised for erecting the South Wing of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE FOR LADIES. TUFNELL PARK, London, N.

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DUFFIELD HOUSE, LADIES' COLLEGE, LOWER NORWOOD.

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Fees, inclusive, according to requirements. Professors attend for English Literature, Foreign Languages, and the Accomplishments. The ensuing Term will (D.V.) COMMENCE on the 2nd of MAY.—For Prospects apply to Messrs. ASHDOWN & PARRY, Hanover-square, London.

HITCHIN COLLEGE (for WOMEN).—The next Entrance Examination will be held in London, and will commence four days, beginning June 1st. Forms of Entry are now ready, and may be obtained on application to the Hon. Sec., Miss DAVIES, 17, Cunningham-place, London, N.W. These Forms must be returned on or before April 30th.

Candidates tenable from October, 1870, will be awarded to the Candidates who shall pass best in the Entrance Examination as follows:—

1. A Scholarship covering the whole Fees for the College Course, i.e. of the annual value of 100 Guineas, for three years.
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THE NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY.

MAY 4th.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

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The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on MONDAY, May 2.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—EIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS in the Upper School of the Value of £20. per year each, will be awarded by EXAMINATION, to be held at the College, on the 4th and 5th of MAY next. Candidates must be between 12 and 14 years of age. Residents in one of the privileged districts, or (falling under the same) in the distance of 12 miles from the school, or (if residing outside the same) in the distance of 15 miles from the school, and attending the College. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the SCHOOL SECRETARY, Dulwich College, S.E.

TAUTON COLLEGE SCHOOL.

President—The Right Honourable Viscount BENTON.

Head-Master—Rev. W. TUCKWELL, M.A., late Fellow of New College, Oxford.

The SCHOOL will be REMOVED AT EASTER to the New Buildings, where space has been provided for a large additional number of BOARDERS. New Boarders will be received on TUESDAY, the 26th of APRIL.

Information respecting the Nomination of Pupils and the Annual Competitions for Scholarships, as also the general School Prospects, may be obtained on application to the HEAD-MASTER.

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MISS MARY LEECH'S MORNING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES will RE-OPEN MONDAY, May 2nd, 1870, RADNOR-PLACE, Gloucester-square, W.

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DRAWING and PAINTING.—LADIES' MORNING CLASSES. 41, FITZROY-SQUARE.—Mr. BENJAMIN R. GREEN, Member of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters, RECEIVES LADIES twice a week for INSTRUCTION in DRAWING both Figure and Landscape, in Model Drawing and Sketching from Nature. Particulars forwarded.

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M. R. GEORGE BARNARD, Professor of Drawing at Rugby School, Author of 'Landscape Painting,' &c., begs to announce that his ANNUAL DRAWING CLASSES for LADIES, for Prospects, commence on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, and continue every following WEDNESDAY.—Terms, for the Course of Twelve Lessons, on application at his residence, 8, Harrington-square, N.W.

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BABOO KESHU CHUNDER SEN, Leader of the Brahmo-Samaj (Worshippers of the One God) in India. Author of "The True Faith, &c." will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at SOUTH PLACE CHAPEL, Finsbury. The Service will be conducted by MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY, at 11.15.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

LITERATURE

Logic. By Alexander Bain, LL.D. (Longmans & Co.)

The whole tendency of modern logic has been to develop more and more that inquiry into the laws and processes of nature which had, up to the time of Bacon, been almost entirely neglected. It is to this cause that we may trace the important discoveries of physical science; for they had their origin in an ever-increasing skill in the interpretation of Nature, while, at the same time, the value and interest of their results stimulated research, and gave a fresh impulse to scientific investigation. Hence in almost all English treatises on Logic we find the Inductive portion of it, as applied to other sciences, becoming more and more prominent, while Deduction, which once was all in all, has become only subsidiary,—a useful instrument in working out the results which its more successful sister-process has attained. It is true that a certain school has attempted once more to recur to some extent to the old paths and to restrict Logic, properly so called, to Formal Logic and the investigation of the Laws of Thought; but the tendency of the age has been too strong for them, and we doubt whether they will have any permanent influence on modern thinkers. Now if Bacon introduced into the world an inductive inquiry into Nature, it is to Mr. Mill that we owe a thorough and careful exposition of the new method. However widely we may differ from the general drift of his philosophy, it cannot be denied that he has done more than any other living author for experimental science. Already several whose names are well known to the world have come forward and declared themselves to be almost or altogether his disciples, anxious only to carry out his method into a further and more complete development. Prof. Bain is an instance in point. In the Preface to the book before us, he expressly informs us that nothing except an elaboration of logical method is wanting to the success of Mr. Mill's great work; and so his own treatment of the subject does not contain, and does not profess to contain, very much that is original. It is, roughly speaking, a re-cast, with certain additions, of the system of Mr. Mill; carried out perhaps rather more definitely as regards certain conclusions which follow from it, and more carefully elaborated in respect of its employment in other sciences. Indeed the whole of the latter portion of the book consists of a detailed application of the experimental method to the classified sciences, under which are included not only Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics, but even Psychology, Politics and Medicine. These special chapters are very valuable in themselves, and appear likely to have much influence in advancing the study of the subjects of which they treat, but it is only by extending Logic almost beyond the wide field which Mr. Mill assigns to it that we can include them within its limits. Perhaps they are not irrelevant if, like Prof. Bain, we consider one of the functions of Logic to be the furnishing of a method auxiliary to the search for Truth, for in this character it is important to show how it fulfils its task in the case of the different sciences.

But we fancy that the introduction of such matter as this may also be traced to a peculiarity of the author's mind. He seems to have a special facility for massing together varied information on every possible subject and from every possible source, and to take a real delight in doing so. Here then was an excellent opportunity for the indulgence of his favourite passion, and one of which he has availed himself with very considerable success.

This "note" of Mr. Bain's intellect is, in one direction, most praiseworthy; but it has a most mischievous result. It tends to promote and encourage that fatal shallowness which is the besetting sin of modern students, at least in England. His book on 'Mental and Moral Science' is an instance of this. The historical portion of it might be described, without very great unfairness, as a compilation of the opinions of the past, with a special view of discouraging original research. In the present instance, the same tendency appears, but with results still more unfortunate. For in the former case it might be justly said that it was the fault of the student if he chose to neglect the authors themselves for the useful summary of their opinions provided for him: whereas the book before us shows the prejudicial effect of this peculiarity on the mind of the writer himself. Not only are questions the most important and on which the weightiest issues depend, hurriedly dismissed in a few words, but the importance of them and the various arguments which may be urged for and against them are, in some cases, completely ignored. Indeed, from the way in which they are treated, it is not too much to say that we are forced to conclude that Prof. Bain is quite unable to understand the position of those who differ from him. In his intellect, powerful as it is, there is an almost entire absence of sympathy: one side of the question, that which he has himself adopted, is present to his mind, and he appears unable to conceive that an opinion at variance with his own is anything but contemptible. An instance of this defect is to be found in his account of the Realistic controversy. In the first place, he entirely misunderstands the true nature of Realism, as it was generally held by scholastic logicians. In common with many other moderns, he confuses the Realism of the Thomists with the Formalism which that school actively combated. It is only of Formalism that it is true that it asserted the existence, in the Universe of Being, of archetypal forms, or that, after a severe controversy, it was abandoned. Realism, on the contrary, denied the existence of such forms, apart from the mind which knows them, although it allowed that they have their foundation in the individual objects (*existunt formaliter in mente, fundamentaliter in rebus ipsis*), and so far from being generally abandoned, Realism is still held as true by almost all Catholic and by some Protestant philosophers, —though the latter would perhaps disown the name. Nor is Prof. Bain any more appreciative of Conceptualism. After barely stating the theory, and that in words which we scarcely think that the advocates of Conceptualism would accept, he dismisses it contemptuously with the very decisive remark, "This, too, is incorrect."

Another example of his inability to appreciate the force of the doctrines of his opponents is to be found in his attempt (vol. i. p. 244–6)

to refute Dr. Mansel's arguments in favour of a distinction between Formal and Material Logic. Now, whether we agree with Dr. Mansel or not, one thing at least must be conceded to him,—a clearness and precision of thought which is most remarkable. And yet Prof. Bain unhesitatingly—we had almost said presumptuously—attributes to him "confusion of ideas" and "confusion of thought" on questions the most elementary, on the different meanings of the word "law," and on the distinction between the methods of investigation into laws of nature on the one hand and laws of thought on the other.

As we might expect, a writer who deals in this fashion with his adversaries has no hesitation in dogmatically asserting his own system. Accordingly, we find statements about questions which are still matters of dispute laid down with an undoubting confidence which makes us at first fancy that they are principles universally accepted. Thus, one of his propositions is as follows:—"As the natural disposition to believe carries us into falsehood, we must, notwithstanding our instincts, cling to experience as the only standard of truth." This is a somewhat bold statement of a doctrine which a large majority of philosophers believe to be utterly degrading to our intelligence, and to be directly contradicted by a careful analysis of mental phenomena; but we find the explanation in the following paragraph, in which there appears a complete misunderstanding of the position of the Intuitionist School:

"Even the supporters of Innate Principles, at the present day, admit that these principles cannot arise except along with the actual things; a qualification that subjects the innate notions as completely to the measure of experience as if there was nothing innate about them. Our intuition of Cause is supposed to show itself only when we have observed a number of examples of Cause and Effect; it is therefore involved and implicated with our experience to such a degree as to be deprived of independent standing."

Passing over the ambiguity of the word "arise" in the first sentence, we say unhesitatingly that the earlier portion of this paragraph is at variance with facts; for some German Intuitionists do assert the existence in us of innate ideas, apart from and anterior to any kind of experience. And as regards those who maintain that experience is necessary as the occasion of the development of those ideas, it surely is quite unfair to say that such an opinion "as completely subjects them to its measure as if there was nothing innate about them." We might as well say that if a man of violent temper requires some slight occasion to arouse it, his irascibility results as completely from the external provocation as if there was nothing innate about it. Nor is this the only misrepresentation; in the latter part of the paragraph the statement that a number of examples is considered necessary by the Intuitionists is incorrect, and tends to mislead; for the whole gist of their doctrine is, that a single instance is all that is needed in order that the innate idea may show itself.

This kind of dogmatism pervades the whole book, and gives it a character somewhat unphilosophical. It may possibly be answered that this unhesitating precision is indispensable in a book which is intended chiefly as a handbook for students. We can scarcely think that this is a sufficient defence, for the whole ten-

dency of modern teaching is to exhibit to the learner, fairly and fully, both sides of every debated question, and to leave him to choose, according to the best of his judgment, between the true and the false; and if this is impossible in the case of beginners, we reply that for them the book is quite unsuitable. The system of a series of propositions with explanatory paragraphs is unattractive, and the general style is wanting in that clear transparent accuracy without which the student, when he begins Logic, soon finds himself in a state of hopeless perplexity. Not that we mean to attribute to Prof. Bain any sort of confusion or obscurity; but the subject treated of is one which above all others demands an exceptional power of putting abstract truths in simple language, a very nice perception of what is likely to tax the understanding of the average reader, and a careful judgment in avoiding matter irrelevant to the main question. Now the fondness for massing together information, which we have already noticed, is distinctly prejudicial to these requisites; and accordingly we find all of them, and especially the last, to a certain extent, neglected. The explication of the propositions laid down is not always as clear as it might be, while the introduction of foreign matter tends to lead the student aside into by-paths where he will find himself completely at fault. As an instance in point, we may mention the additions to the syllogism proposed by Prof. De Morgan and Mr. Boole (vol. i. pp. 182—207), which it would have been much better to omit.

As regards First Principles, Prof. Bain completely sets aside the laws of Thought; or rather he believes them to be derivable from what he calls the principle of Consistency, which is enunciated as follows: "It is a fundamental requisite of reasoning, as well as of communication by speech, that what is affirmed in one form of words shall be affirmed in another." It is not very easy to understand what this principle really means. It is not a special instinct or an innate law of the mind, but is based on the broad instinct of self-preservation. "If we could go on as well by maintaining an opinion in one form of words while denying it in another, there appears to be nothing in our mental constitution that would secure us against contradicting ourselves." This rather curious theory seems to be a necessary consequence of deriving all knowledge from experience, and to have been adopted by Prof. Bain in order that he may be consistent with himself. That our mental conviction that an object cannot be at the same time black and white gradually grew up, because men experienced the practical inconvenience arising from the assertion to each other of the two contradictory statements, is a doctrine which we imagine none but a thorough-going experimentalist would venture to maintain. Perhaps it is to the influence of the same theory that we must attribute various remarks which otherwise would be very surprising. Thus, in vol. i. p. 67, we are told that the proposition "Homer wrote the Iliad" is a "verbal, not a real one, because we know nothing about Homer except the authorship of the Iliad"; and in p. 75, "The proposition 'Man is rational' is a proprium, because the ultimate analysis of man's mental nature, to which 'rationality' is referable, shows that reason is not a fundamental operation."

The most valuable and interesting portion of the book is the earlier part of Vol. ii., espe-

cially the discussion on causation as connected with the law of the Conservation of Force, and the chapters on Chance, Analogy and Classification. Here we find the fruits of the untiring industry with which Prof. Bain has studied phenomena and the practical skill which such a study has engendered. In observing and classifying facts, in sifting the various elements which contribute to produce any given effect, in distinguishing between what is essential on the one hand and what is accidental or subsidiary on the other, we believe that he is almost unrivalled, and that all scientific students will derive great benefit from the suggestions and theories which he advances.

The general impression which the book leaves upon our mind is a feeling of regret that, containing as it does so much valuable matter, it should not have been written with more deliberation and after a more careful study of other logicians, especially those with whom the author is at variance. We cannot help remembering the very short period which has elapsed since his last work issued from the press. The numerous misprints which deface the book confirm this remark. Such a mistake as *κοινάς ἔγγοναι* for *έργονται* (vol. ii. p. 208) is quite unpardonable in a scientific work, not to mention *τά δεόντα, αἴτιον*, and many more. In the press of overmuch occupation, Prof. Bain seems to have been unfortunately careless in the revision of his proof-sheets.

A Tale of Eternity; and other Poems. By Gerald Massey. (Strahan.)

To a casual or indolent reader, 'A Tale of Eternity' will not, we imagine, prove attractive; and it may be avowed that at first we were ourselves puzzled by it. The plot is of the slightest texture; its theme is remote from ordinary human interests; the whole story occasionally drags; and more than once we fancied ourselves on the border-land of the grotesque. But the author's previous achievements are a warning against hasty judgment, and more attentive consideration produced on us a favourable impression of the poem. Its merits undoubtedly compensate its defects. It is higher in aim, broader in scope, and contains passages of more sustained power than any former production by the same pen. In 'A Tale of Eternity,' Mr. Massey has travelled beyond the regions of sense, and had sojourn in the nether world. The theories of Swedenborg, Böhmen and others of the illuminati have apparently been utilized by him, and he shows an extensive acquaintance with the results of modern science. Mr. Massey has in this, his latest work, evidently striven with earnestness to embody the unseen—to recover ground from the invisible. Phantoms and dark secrets are revealed to us, and sounds hitherto unheard have been translated into things of sight. Opinions will vary as to the value of the poem; but there will be no disagreement about the value of the poetry. We have neither time to comment on the philosophy which underlies the poem, nor space adequately to represent its theories by quotation. We must content ourselves with giving a descriptive passage:—

It was about mid-spring, when suddenly
The rear of beaten winter turned in ire,
And there was battle fierce of Frost and Fire.

The Birds stopped singing; all the golden flame
O' the Sun went out; the cattle homeward came.
With a forerunning shiver rust the breeze,
And, in the Woods, the husk and listening trees,
That had been standing deathly-dark and still,
Wind-whitened sprang, with every leaf atrill.
I watched the anguished clouds go hurrying by,
Rackt with the rending spirit of prophecy:
Like Pythonesses in the pangs, they tot
And writhed in shadowy semblance of the Lost:
They met, they darted death, they reared, they roared!
And down the torrent of the tempest poured!
Thro' heaven's windows the blue lightnings gleamed,
And like a fractured pane the sky was seamed:
Hailstones made winter on the whitened ground,
And for two hours the thunder warred round.
And then I heard the Thrush begin again,
With his more liquid warble after rain.

Although, from the prominence given to it and the evident care bestowed upon its composition, 'A Tale of Eternity' is, obviously, to be regarded as the most important production in the volume, the succeeding poems will, for the majority of Mr. Massey's readers, have deeper and more abiding interest. The first of these—an *in memoriam* tribute, in blank verse, to the late Earl Brownlow—is picturesque, charged with tender feeling, and full of passionate thought. 'Carmina Nuptialis,' pitched in a different key, is a series of poems, moulded in various measures, in which is re-narrated

The story of all stories, sweet and old;
Sweetest to lovers the last time 'tis told.

Among these we must particularize 'A Way-side Whisper' and 'The Serenade'; and we cannot refrain from quoting the following love epigram, entitled 'Arguing in a Circle':—

When first my true Love crown'd me with her smile,
Methought that heaven encircled me the while!

When first my true Love to mine arms was given,
Ah, then methought that I encircled Heaven.

This is followed by 'An Orphan Family's Christmas'—an old story pathetically told—and by 'A Poet's Love-Letter,' in which we find the following description of a woodland scene, where sun and shadow meet:—

The sylvan world's old royalties around,
With all their summer beauty newly crown'd:
Broad beeches, that have caught alive the swirl
O' the wind-wave, shaped it in their branches' curl;
 Proud oaks, from head to foot all feudal yet;
And whispering pines, that have in worship met,—
Their delicate Gothic sharp against the shine
Of sunset heaven's honeyed hyaline—
As dark and still and plumed as is the Hearse
Of day's departed glory are those Firs
When Venus, glowing in the Lift above,
Laughs down on lovers with the eye of Love,
Luminous in her loveliness, as though
The Goddess' self were coming from the glow.

We are pleased to find, from the same poem, that Mr. Massey has abandoned his early declamatory style, and acquired a sweeter and deeper tone in his treatment of social and political subjects.

'A Poet's Love-Letter' completes the first part of the volume. The remainder is composed of hymns and other lyrics, and of occasional poems,—all characterized by that hearty and happy manner which has secured for Mr. Massey his wide and well-earned popularity.

Memories of My Time: including Personal Reminiscences of Eminent Men. By George Hodder. (Tinsley Brothers.)

UNLIKE most books of personal recollections, this volume of reminiscences is commendably free from expressions of private animosity. Abounding in evidences of the writer's kindness and modesty, it errs occasionally in the direction of excessive admiration of the

personages whose doings and peculiarities it commemorates; but the hero-worship to which it gives utterance is so unaffected and manly, that it commands the reader's sympathy even when he is for the moment disposed to smile at the author's enthusiasm. Another conspicuous quality of the work is its delicate considerateness for the fair fame of every one of the numerous notabilities mentioned in its pages, and for every person who is likely to open the volume with fear lest it should contain painful disclosures. Such care for the feelings of others will doubtless have an effect on critical opinion; but we can report that 'Memories of My Time' would deserve honourable mention, even if it lacked the courteous spirit and amiable temper which are amongst its most agreeable characteristics. Its communications are not always of great moment: with one or two exceptions, we might even prefer a charge of triviality against its most important memoranda; but the trifles of Mr. Hodder's gossip refer, for the most part, to persons in whom the world is interested, and are, moreover, just those trifles which impart colour and warmth and life-like realism to the pictures of the historian or biographer. Had Mr. Hodder proffered his book as a comprehensive and sufficient account of the literary society which he has had peculiar opportunities of observing, we should have declined to accept his performance at so excessive a valuation; but he takes an equally just and modest view of his labours when he ventures to hope that "he has related something which future biographers will not disdain to use," and has produced a work likely to afford entertainment to "those who estimate at their due value the workers in the intellectual world, and who would gladly know all that may be reasonably told concerning them."

Somewhat younger than his old school-mate, "that laborious literary antiquary," Peter Cunningham, whom he remembers "one of the most stylish and most intelligent-looking boys" at Christ's Hospital, Mr. Hodder was "a mere stripling under twenty years of age" when he made the acquaintance of Douglas Jerrold, who extended to him the friendship on which he reflects with simple and affectionate pride. In the interval between that first interview with the author of 'Black-eyed Susan' and the present point of his personal history, Mr. Hodder has been an industrious worker in departments of literary effort where the artist's fame is seldom proportionate to the usefulness and efficiency of his labour. As a reporter and reviewer of artistic and theatrical performances he has rendered regular service to journalism: and it appears from the 'Memories' that he has acted as secretary to various persons and associations, written songs for the music of eminent composers, and plied his ready pen in the service of Mr. Thackeray, whose amanuensis he was whilst the novelist was preparing his lectures on 'The Georges' for the platform. All this, and something more, Mr. Hodder reveals of his private fortunes with perfect good taste and innocence of egotism, in order that his readers may fall into no misapprehensions respecting the nature of his intercourse with some of the celebrities whom he so pleased in the ways of business that they accorded him no small measure of regard and friendship.

Amongst the notabilities, with whom the author came in contact at the outset of his

career, were Mr. Henry Mayhew, at whose house he first met Jerrold, and the other original contributors to *Punch*, of whom Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Percival Leigh, and Mr. Horace Mayhew are all the survivors who still maintain their connexion with a periodical which, during its existence of almost thirty years, has contributed scarcely less to the intellectual vigour than to the mirth of English society. Of the circumstances attending the birth of *Punch*, Mr. Hodder gives several particulars, of which the future historian of Victorian London will take note; and, though the specimens of Henry Baylis's oratorical sportiveness and facetious quickness fail to sustain the flattering suggestion that he was at times almost a match for Jerrold in contests of wit, readers will peruse with amusement the pages which commemorate the boisterous humour and alliterative loquacity of the man whom Jerrold's comrades selected for their "chairman at the Saturday dinners of the *Punch* conclave." Nor will those who laugh over the records of Henry Baylis's hilarious riotousness omit to smile at Mr. Hodder's description of Bob, the second waiter—famous amongst waiters for the honour in which he was held by the original writers on *Punch*—of whose festal customs and zeal for the prosperity of the tavern where he was wont to wait at Mr. Punch's dinners, due notice is taken in the note, which observes:—

"Amongst his many peculiarities, it may be mentioned that, notwithstanding his head had been considerably shorn of its natural covering, he never wore a hat when engaged on the many little errands he performed in the neighbourhood; but, whenever he had a few days' holiday (which occurred about twice a year), his only delight was to walk from the street, *with his hat on*, into the bar at rapid intervals, and in his gracious loyalty order something 'for the good of the house.'"

From the taverns, whither he conducts us to hear the jests and laughter of merry fellows, Mr. Hodder carries us off to the pleasant houses where he has seen the heroes of his recollection entertaining their guests, or working at their desks, or lying on beds of sickness; and the glimpses which he gives us of his celebrities in their own homes are in some cases full of picture and poetry. Jerrold's life in the snug little villa at Boulogne, where he wrote 'The Prisoner of War' and 'Gertrude's Cherries,' and the holiday which he spent, some years later, at Herne Bay, are happily described. The same may be said of the little ball, in celebration of a domestic occurrence, that gladdened a happy family, at which the wit of "Our Club" and the journals exclaimed with characteristic pleasure at his own sally, as his eye fell on his little daughter waltzing with poor Henry Wright, whose height was considerably above the stature of ordinary men, "Hah! there's a mile dancing with a milestone." Very effective and agreeable, also, are the anecdotes which the author gives us in illustration of Thackeray's benevolence and tenderness of heart; and of the stories, which testify to the kindness of the author of 'Vanity Fair,' there is one to which we may draw especial attention as a revelation equally creditable to the novelist and to Mr. Hodder. "When you are well to do again," Thackeray wrote to our author, at a time when the latter was in a position of temporary difficulty, "I know you will pay it back, and I dare say some one else will want the money, which is meanwhile most heartily at your service." With

respect to the terms in which Thackeray thus pressed timely assistance on a friend at a moment of trouble, Mr. Hodder observes:—

"Like many other generous men, he had always a few pounds floating about among friends and acquaintances whom he had been able to oblige in their necessity, and whenever he received back money he had lent, he did not put it into his pocket with a glow of satisfaction at having added so much to his exchequer, but congratulated himself that he could transfer the same sum to another person who he knew was in need of it."

At a later period of their intercourse, when the author officiated as the novelist's amanuensis, and during a still later time, when Mr. Hodder accompanied him on a tour to several provincial towns where the lectures on 'The Georges' were delivered, Mr. Hodder had frequent occasions for studying and admiring the warm humanity of Thackeray's nature. One morning, on arriving in Onslow Square, whither he had come at an early hour by appointment, Mr. Hodder was surprised to find the novelist pacing to and fro on the pavement before his house, and showing in his countenance the signs of acute mental disturbance. "Poor Marochetti's child is dying," the author of 'Vanity Fair' observed; and having thus briefly declared the cause of his agitation, the satirist, to whom heartless people were ever ready to impute heartlessness, gave vent to his grief in tears. Not less characteristic of the affectionate and impulsive man of letters than this sorrow for a dying child was the fervour with which, after reading the scene of little Paul's death in 'Dombey and Son,' he exclaimed to Mr. Mark Lemon and Mr. Hodder, "There's no writing against such power as this—one has no chance! Read that chapter describing young Paul's death: it is unsurpassed—it is stupendous!" With equal force another page records how Thackeray, whilst lacking the prudence and self-control to adopt a course of life favourable to his decaying health, had too much honesty to attempt to disguise from himself that his "dreadful illnesses" were due to self-indulgence. In reply to an inquiry whether he had taken the best medical advice to prevent the recurrence of his alarming seizures, he said to his amanuensis—

"What is the use of advice if you don't follow it? They tell me not to drink, and I do drink. They tell me not to smoke, and I do smoke. They tell me not to eat, and I do eat. In short, I do everything that I am desired not to do, and therefore what am I to expect?"

No one who saw much of Thackeray in his later years will, on reading these words, fail to remember the comical earnestness with which he used to cry "Peccavi!" with respect to the habitual indiscretions that justified the expostulations and eventually fulfilled the gloomy predictions of his medical advisers. But of all Mr. Hodder's communications concerning Thackeray, by far the most valuable is the draft of the speech which Thackeray delivered at the dinner to which his friends invited him on the eve of his departure for America, in October, 1855. The speech, greatly superior to the other formal orations that came from the novelist's far from eloquent lips on public or quasi-public occasions, was prepared for delivery and dictated, on the morning of the dinner, to Mr. Hodder, whose notes of the address contain this characteristic piece of composition:—

"Then there's the dinner, which we all of us

must remember in our schoolboy days, and which took place twice or thrice a-year at home, on the day before Dr. Birch expected his young friends to re-assemble at his academy, Rodwell Regis. Don't you remember how the morning was spent? How you went about taking leave of the garden, and the old mare and foal, and the paddock, and the pointers in the kennel; and how your little sister wistfully kept at your side all day; and how you went and looked at that confounded trunk which old Martha was packing with the new shirts, and at that heavy cake packed up in the new play-box; and how kind 'the governor' was all day; and how at dinner he said 'Jack—or John—pass the bottle' in a very cheery voice; and how your mother had got the dishes she knew you liked best; and how you had the wing instead of the leg which used to be your ordinary share; and how that dear, delightful, hot, rolly-polly pudding, good as it was, and fondly beloved by you, yet somehow had the effect of the notorious school stick-jaw, and choked you and stuck in your throat; and how the gig came; and then how you heard the whirl of mail-coach wheels and the tooting of the guard's horn, as with an odious punctuality the mail and four horses came galloping over the hill. Shake hands, good-bye! God bless everybody! Don't cry, sister. Away we go, and to-morrow we begin with Dr. Birch, and six months at Rodwell Regis. But after six months came the holidays again."

About other notabilities in art or letters—men inferior to Thackeray but still persons of mark enough to be remembered often though years have passed over their graves—Mr. Hodder speaks affectionately and simply, giving us every now and then a passage from a hitherto unpublished letter in illustration of his kindly gossip. It makes one smile to learn that before he had struck upon a mine of wealth in Mont Blanc, Albert Smith seriously thought of becoming a farmer and taking Mr. Joseph Robins, the comedian, for his partner in a pig-breeding venture.—

"I have a slight notion," the comic entertainer wrote to Mr. Hodder, "of going into farming!! Don't laugh—and with Joe!!! Don't laugh again—not believing in literature as a permanency. We think of renting a cheap slip of Jane C—'s land, at —— Hill Park, and building pig-styes, keeping fowls, &c. I don't mean, of course to give up London, or rush into any heavy agricultural speculation, but I think we shall be able to turn a few coppers in the year at a small risk. I would sooner make a pound by selling a porker than write a page of 'Bentley.'"

But of all the more or less comical letters published by the author none are more likely to occasion amusement than two letters which Mr. Charles Kean wrote to him from the Princess's Theatre. Expostulating with Mr. Hodder respecting some unsatisfactory expressions in a critical notice of proceedings at "the Princess's," the actor expresses his wish that the journalist had "informed his readers that the theatre overflowed in every part, instead of comprising a 'very numerous audience,' which is a phrase usually applied to a house respectably filled, but not overcrowded." Instead of feeling pleasure at an allusion to his "physical vigour," the tragedian remarks with mingled stateliness and asperity, "I was not aware that mere physical acting was one of my distinguishing merits; and certainly I regret to hear that even a single writer is under an impression which can neither exalt me in my own estimation nor in the opinion of the public." A few months later, when Mrs. Kean's health compelled her to take a holiday, the manager wrote to the dramatic critic to solicit his generous consideration for Miss Frankland: "I am naturally anxious," observed the actor, "that

this young lady should be supported to the full extent of her merits, so as to be made sufficiently acceptable to the public in the absence of my wife." Fully convinced that he was the greatest of living actors, poor Charles Kean was no less certain that his wife was the princess of all actresses, as well as the first actress at "the Princess's."

Shropshire Arms and Lineages: compiled from the Heralds' Visitations and Ancient MSS. By the Rev. Fred. W. Kittermaster. (London, Macintosh; Shrewsbury, Sandford.)

A "GENTEEL" ambition began very early in England. As arms indicated gentility, if a man in the Plantagenet days had but a paddock, he made for himself some coat of arms which no herald could or would have made for him. The thing grew, so that shoddy gentlemen with their home-made coats became as common as hips-and-haws, and when Henry the Fourth had leisure he sent a king-at-arms to scour the country and all the newly-brazened shields to boot. It was enough to make Yorkists of all the Lancastrians who, having served the Red Rose, thought they might be allowed to prick a device out for themselves. The matter, however, seems to have blown over, and thereupon Gentlemen grew as plentiful as modern Esquires, where behind one shop-counter there may sometimes be found at least a brace of them,—counterfeits from head to foot. As Napoleon amid the fires of Moscow could write a letter for the regulation of the Paris theatres, so the conqueror at Agincourt could bend his eye upon the sham descendants of knights and gentlemen. Henry the Fifth ceased to be a hero in their eyes when he issued an order that no man should dare to assume arms of his own will and pleasure. Susceptibilities were ruffled, but there was probably some comfort for those who had been guilty of the assumption, namely, that they were not commanded to make surrender of what they had assumed. Gradually, too, as people grew into consequence, their ambition swelled with it. The King himself could not make a gentleman, though he could make a lord. He could grant a coat-of-arms, which made the first wearer a gentleman by coat-armour, but it must be worn by three generations before it could make a "gentleman" *by blood*, of the wearer; and the plainer the coat the more ancient and honourable it was. Modern ambition scorned to wait for leave or licence. The thriving merchant, soldier or adventurer laid the substratum of gentility by assuming a coat; or, with the assumption, he protested his right to bear it by long descent. It was as if Mr. Brown, the retired baker, should paint on his chaise panels the "Arg. a chev. between three mullets, sa," which is the ancient device of the Brownes of Morse, and perhaps of Queen Elizabeth's cousins of that name,—the rustic Brownes who went up to Court and whose astonishment gave creation to a proverb. This sort of vanity grew and spread like the foreign weed in some of our rivers, threatening to choak the pure stream, or to poison it in its course. A royal thunderbolt was a remedy for the swiftly-spreading disease. There was consternation among the upstarts, and hilarity among the genuine

knightly and gentle families of the kingdom, when after many mutterings the thunder burst, and kings of arms under authority from the Earl Marshal and commission from the Crown, "visited" the infected counties—if we may so call them. Those awful heralds, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, set up their dreadfully-vexatious tribunals in one shire after another. With Olympian sublimity and indifference, they summoned every man before them who had a crest on his spoons or an assumption of gentility anywhere else, and if he could not prove that he displayed the much-prized insignia by grant or descent, his gentility died suddenly by the Visitation of Clarendon, or whatever king from Heralds' College stripped him of his coat. He might have come up a worshipful Sir, but he returned home plain Master Hob. He was the fox without his tail; the fool without even the cock's comb which showed he had the right to play the fool. What heart-burnings those heralds must have caused! What scenes of sorrow and mortified pride in the would-be-genteel parlours, where the emblazoned symbols of gentility were like an old bank-note with the word "forged" thrice across it! Fancy a right-worshipful Master Owen Bevan, who had too audaciously assumed himself to be a descendant, through Owen Ap Evan, of Rerid Vlaidd, Lord of Brynn,—"Tyrrenha regum progenies"—fancy him and his lady having to erase the three wolves' heads on their argent tankard, and the flushed young daughters looking at the wolf passant on their cups which they perhaps had hoped to carry with them to mate with the choughs of the Phillipses of Kaersows, or with the three eagles of the Wavertons of Worsfield! It was not every Philpot who had a right to display the three swans on his coat; and if a Smallman of the wrong branch sported his antelope gorged with a ducal coronet, he and the antelope alike came to grief. A pseudo Briggs's "pelican vulning herself" had to withdraw; and the three broom slips were washed out of the cognizance of any one pretending to be a slip of the Broomes of Broome, and a twig, as it were, from the bunch of pretenders who affected to be cousins to the Plantagenets. Income-tax commissioners with their inquiries are as nothing when compared with the Heralds and their visitations. The first only strive to prove that a man is richer than he will own; the Heralds' object was to see if a man was half as noble as he pretended to be.

Shropshire felt the infliction, like other counties, but she seems to have come out of it with considerable credit. Norroy, Clarendon, Somerset or Portcullis, and other Deputies, put the Salopian gentry to the proof again and again. Happy the man whose arms, or assumption of them, were confirmed. Those Visitations ceased in the year 1686; since which period, if a man chooses to beshield and becrest himself, he simply has to pay for the luxury, and is not recognized or registered or confirmed by the Heralds. The last Visitation made in Shropshire was in 1665, by Dugdale (Norroy) and Gregory King, deputies for Sir Edward Byshe (Clarendon). The use of Mr. Kittermaster's book is to show what families belonged to the old resident gentry of Shropshire down to the middle of the seventeenth century. As a book of reference, it will be found of value to the students of

heraldry and genealogy—fewer in number, we fear, than such attractive studies should furnish. It is to be supposed that all persons on the compiler's list are, at least, "gentle"; but on looking over it we cannot well help thinking that one or two on the record may come under the head "doubtful." Heralds had their caprices, and in Charles's days one of them got into trouble for making out a patent of gentility for the hangman. Not that a hangman must necessarily be ignoble, seeing that Ormiston, the Edinburgh executioner of the last century, was certainly a cadet, and probably the representative, of the Ormistons, once lords of land near Melrose. There are tokens of gentle blood besides what is to be found in genealogies. The ear, the hand, the foot, the eye, have been taken as indications of quality of descent; and Mr. Trollope's Euphemia, in 'The M'Dermots,' had a well-formed nose, as all coming of old families have." Some have founded their nobility on assertion bolder than that which brought about the Visitations in England. Such were the Belascoes, who put on the front of their house the blasphemous boast, "Before God was God, or the Sun shone upon the rocks, already was the house of Belascoe noble." The French De Levis were more modest, when, in a picture of the Deluge, they painted their ancestor swimming to the Ark, with his family papers in his mouth!

Autobiographic Recollections of George Pryme.

Edited by his Daughter. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.)

THE author of these Recollections was born in 1781, and died in 1868. He was Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge from 1828 (having lectured for twelve years previously) till 1863, and sat in Parliament as member for the borough of Cambridge from 1832 till 1842. From these facts it may be easily gathered that the work before us is of more than ordinary interest, as containing the reminiscences of a clear-headed and unprejudiced, though not undecided, man, who could have said, in reference to many of the events which he records, "*Quorum pars magna fui.*"

It will not be out of place to give some account of his life, as related in the book before us. George Pryme was descended, as he tells us, "from one of about eight Huguenot families who emigrated from French Flanders and settled at Hatfield, near Doncaster." He goes at some length into the genealogy of his family, of the antiquity of which he appears to have been proud, tracing it back through the De la Prymes of Flanders to "Alexander Priem, who followed Philip of Alsace to the second Crusade, and received a patent of gentility and a grant of Arms." Later in life Mr. Pryme found in the Records of the city of Ypres the names of several Priems who had held the office of Burgomaster,—less mythical ancestors we suspect, and no less estimable than the Crusader; and what was more satisfactory still, an old lady of the family was still living, with whom Mr. Pryme had the pleasure of corresponding, and who seems to have been quite ready to accept the relationship. After passing his boyhood under various instructors, he went up to Trinity College in the year 1799. He gives us many anecdotes touching the manners of the period: they are of

considerable interest at the present day, and appear to take us into a time far more remote than in proportion to the number of years which have actually elapsed. For instance, "It was usual for the undergraduates, or, at least, the more particular ones, to dress daily for the dinner in hall in white waistcoats and silk stockings." "There was only one umbrella in Cambridge, and that was kept at a shop in Bene't Street, and let out by the hour." We wonder whether the hirer had always the honesty to return it when his hour was ended! Again, "Smoking was allowed in the Trinity combination-room after supper, during Christmas time, when a few old men availed themselves of it. Among us undergraduates it had no favour, and an attempt of Mr. Ginkell, son of Lord Athlone, to introduce smoking at his own wine-parties failed, though he had the *prestige* of being a *hat fellow-commoner.*" *Tempora mutantur*, indeed.

In the next year Pryme was elected scholar, together with James Parke, afterwards Lord Wensleydale; and other contemporaries were Lord Henry Petty, Adam Sedgwick, Lord Althorp, Frederick Pollock, Charles Grant (Lord Glenelg)—the list of eminent men is too long to give at greater length, but at no time in the history of Cambridge we imagine, did the University number among its undergraduates so many names afterwards to be among the most illustrious of their age. But we cannot delay any longer over this part of Mr. Pryme's career. Suffice it to say, that after obtaining many University prizes (and in those days, before classical triposes, these

were almost the only distinctions open to classics, and therefore more sought by the best men than is the case at present), he was placed, in 1803, sixth in the mathematical tripos, and in due course elected Fellow of his College in 1805. He had already begun to study law, and was called to the bar in the following year, on the same day with the late Lord Campbell, with whom he maintained a friendship through life. To his great disappointment, however, his health would not allow him to remain long in London, and in 1808 he had to return to Cambridge, and give up all hopes of eminence at the bar,

which his clear mind and sound judgment rendered it probable that he would have attained. He continued, however, to practise to some extent on the Norfolk Circuit, and throughout his life his opinion in legal matters was sought by his neighbours. He resided in Trinity till his marriage, in 1813, and took part in the College Examinations. Among others whom it fell to his lot to examine during this time were Charles Babbage and William Whewell. Three years after this he commenced that course of instruction with which his name will always be identified at Cambridge, and which he continued till 1863, uninfluenced by any motive save that of "making the science of political economy, which has since influenced so great a degree the legislation of Great Britain, and its treaties with other countries, a part of a liberal education." It was a labour of love, if ever there was one, for no stipend was attached to the office, even after the honorary title of Professor had been bestowed on the lecturer; so far from it that at first some of the heads were opposed to giving Mr. Pryme the requisite permission to lecture.

The Vice Chancellor, Dr. Kaye, Master of

Christ's, was, however, enlightened enough to overrule these objectors, and the lectures were begun in March, 1816.

We must pass on to the year 1820, in which Mr. Pryme first contested the borough of Cambridge. In those days the electors were the freemen, about eighty in number, among whom the interest of the Duke of Rutland was all-powerful. Accordingly the Tory candidates were returned by a majority of two-fifths of the whole number voting over the Whigs, Mr. Pryme and Mr. Adeane. The numbers are curious in these days of household suffrage: Trench and Cheere (the Tories) thirty-seven each, Adeane eighteen, Pryme sixteen. In 1826 he again stood, when the numbers were, Marquis of Graham twenty-four, Trench twenty-three, Pryme four. However the end of this state of things was very close at hand, and after the Reform of 1832 Mr. Pryme was returned at the head of the poll, by a majority of 180 over the other Whig, Mr. Spring Rice, and 439 over the Tory, Sir Edward Sugden, afterwards Lord St. Leonards. He sat in Parliament for ten years, and was a most industrious member, and a consistent Liberal (we must use the word; though he objected to it, as assuming that the other party were illiberal), but not a strong partisan. He appears to have formed an independent judgment on every point, and to have refused to vote for or against any measure merely from party motives. This was exemplified in his conduct on the subject of the Ballot (our readers must remember that we are speaking of one who was an old man in 1840). He says:—

"I thrice voted against the Ballot, but being gradually convinced by the speeches of two or three members of its affording some remedy against bribery and intimidation, I voted three times for it. But since I have talked with those likely to know how it would work, and reconsidered it, I am again opposed to it. I had thought then only of its effect in Great Britain, but I have been told by a Roman Catholic gentleman, possessing large estates in Ireland, that he believed that if the Ballot were introduced into that country the priests, who have immense influence over the people, would use it to return members."

He may or may not have been mistaken; but the change of opinion shows a mind of a most fair and unprejudiced nature; for he had nothing to gain by changing, and might have been blamed for inconsistency. A sentence in a letter from Lord Fitzwilliam to Mr. Pryme about this time deserves quotation, we think, for its good sense:—

"Gradual changes of opinion upon particular questions are what may, I had almost said must, take place in the mind of every man who *thinks*; but sudden changes with respect to the whole course of politics, and the relation which men bear to one another in public do not very much recommend the turner to the favour of those who reflect and observe."

Mr. Pryme was frequently placed in the chair in Committees of the whole House on Bills introduced by private members, an office at that time distinct from that of Chairman of Ways and Means, who took the chair in committee on Government Bills. Of one of these occasions he tells an amusing story:—

"The last time that Sir A. Agnew brought forward his Bill (for the better observance of the Lord's Day), Mr. B. Hawes, M.P. for Lambeth, and two or three other members succeeded in, I may say, quizzing it out of the House. We were in Committee of the whole House, and I was in the chair, when we came to that clause which

enacted that it should be unlawful for any cart or public carriage to be let out on a Sunday. Hawes moved as an amendment, 'or for any private carriage to be used.' Before putting it to the vote Sir A. Agnew begged me not to do so. I answered that as it had been moved and seconded gravely I had no option. The clause was carried by a majority, and no more was heard of the Bill."

Modern reformers are perhaps hardly aware that Mr. Pryme anticipated them in the attempt to remove the disability under which clergymen lie of sitting in Parliament. He is not sure whether it ever went to a division; but he brought in a Bill with that object in 1834. He makes two mistakes, however, in his mention of it, curiously enough. In the first place, he speaks of a *Bill* as having been passed to prevent clergymen from sitting, whereas no obstacle exists but an Order of the House; and, secondly, he appears to think that Roman Catholic priests are admitted, which is not the case. He can hardly have mastered the details of his subject in this instance. We cannot, for want of space, follow Mr. Pryme throughout his parliamentary career, and must be content with saying that he took part in the passing of all the Liberal measures of the ten years during which he represented Cambridge. The Abolition of West India Slavery, the Nine Hours Factory Bill, the Abolition of the Punishment of Death for Forgery, the Penny Postage Act, were among the measures passed in this period. A motion to appoint a Commission to inquire into the State of the Universities was brought forward by Mr. Pryme in 1837. University reform was a subject in which he naturally took the greatest interest, and some valuable remarks of his own on that question are contained in this book. There is also a letter from Dr. Arnold on the matter, which will be read with attention by those who are now concerned in it, containing a sentence which University reformers of the present day should ponder—"No man ought to meddle with the Universities who does not know them and love them well."

In 1842, as we have said, Mr. Pryme was obliged for the sake of his health to retire from Parliament, and the rest of his active life was occupied by his duties at Cambridge and a little practice as a barrister. Over this we must pass, merely remarking that his reminiscences of this time are no less full of interest, and show no less the activity of his mind, than that part which is devoted to his more peculiarly public life. To his unwearied efforts is owing the establishment of the chair of Political Economy at Cambridge, with a sufficient stipend for the professor. This was effected in 1863, and for the remaining five years of his life he enjoyed the well-earned leisure to which fifty years of industry in all good causes had entitled him. The picture drawn of his last years by his daughter is very charming. We see the old man, with his eye undimmed, and his natural force unabated, reading his favourite authors, tending his fruit-trees, beloved and respected by all around him, waiting calmly his summons to the world where he trusted to rest from his labours. Latterly, as is not uncommon with old men, the bent of his mind seems to have become more conservative. He was opposed to the abolition of tests (though his friend Prof. Sedgwick is a staunch supporter of it), and he considered that the Reform Bill of 1867 went

too far. But on most questions of policy he felt as strongly as ever with the Liberals.

In December, 1868, he passed away, after a few days' illness, retaining his faculties to the last.

We fear that we have been led, by the extreme interest of the book, to exceed our space already; and we have scarcely room left either for criticism or for quotation. For the latter, we recommend our readers to go to the book itself. They will, we are sure, thank us for the advice. For the sake of criticism, we would note, hoping not to be thought hypercritical, one or two trifling errors which we have remarked. "Very pleased" and "very educated" can scarcely be called good English; nor is the use of the verb "to leave" without an object strictly correct. Moreover, the present Lord Chief Justice of England is not "Lord Cockburn." But these small and few blunders hardly deserve notice *ubi plura nitent*. The editor has given us a picture of a character, which, as she truly says, "is not likely to be reproduced in its entirety in this or any other age. His manners and his mind were fashioned in the formal mould"—let us add the high-bred courtesy, now so rare, "of the last century; yet he entered thoroughly into the progress and energy of this one. Deliberate in thought and slow to generalize, he was, perhaps for that very reason, before his time, and had not unfrequently to be overtaken by quicker and more enthusiastic spirits." To read the life of such a man as this gives one a better opinion of mankind in general, and makes one hope that, after all, some of the virtues are still represented in this (as a popular preacher recently, with keen, though blundering sarcasm, said) "*so-called* nineteenth century."

The Morning Land. By Edward Dicey.
(Macmillan & Co.)

The collective title of 'The Morning Land' represents no more than a series of newspaper correspondence describing the opening of the Suez Canal. Such is the statement of the author, and, under the circumstances, it affords a valid reason for the existence of his book. He has not altered these letters by the lights of after-experience, nor touched them up; and some will say they are the mere productions of the moment, and have no title to repetition. Such, however, is not the true statement of the case. The author very modestly tells us that his letters are purposely reproduced as giving first impressions, which he does not seek to efface. He says they are first impressions, and the first impressions of one who was never before in the East, but yet, with all the drawbacks of imperfect information, they give the vivid picture, as presented to a practised observer, of a remarkable event. Such was undoubtedly the opening of the Suez Canal; and although the Canal is at work, and is an institution of the day, and its establishment and its opening are now matters of history,—yet the inauguration was attended with so much anxiety, now almost effaced by the great results produced, as to constitute one of the remarkable and interesting incidents of contemporary history. What is now accomplished was to the last moment in doubt, and what

can now be calculated upon as certainly to be realized in the future, was a vague dream. The joining of the two seas is an historical picture to be gazed at for many a day, and we are glad Mr. Dicey has presented himself as the painter.

Such is the true subject of the work, portrayed with brilliancy under the enthusiasm of the moment; and we must therefore be cautious of accepting the accessories as exact representations of detail. Mr. Dicey warns us against this, and it excuses us from individual protests against particular descriptions or hurried conclusions. The reader must, however, be on his guard. In fact, in many cases Mr. Dicey does not escape the errors which have beset other observers, although he was more wary than most of his fellow tourists. In some cases he afterwards explains the cause of a former error, but he is always careful to guard us against the little-trustworthy sources of his information, other than his own eyes.

We are considering the method rather than the matter, because the method has been less considered. A tourist in Mr. Dicey's position might have done one of two things. Being ignorant of the world at large, he might have flippantly recorded his own prejudices and those of the people practising on his ignorance, and then the result would be trash; or he might beforehand have carefully got up the subject from books, and entered on his tour well informed, as it is called, when we should have had one of those reproductions of old book-knowledge, flavoured with the crudities of the compiler, stale and profitless. Mr. Dicey has not chosen a mean between these two courses, but has had the courage to be independent. He says that while the passing tourist cannot hope to see more than the external aspect of a strange country, his first impressions are more valuable than his second or third. The reason which he rightly assigns for this is, that a traveller becomes so rapidly familiarized with the aspect of objects by which he is surrounded for any length of time, that he loses all sense of their novelty, and with the loss of this sense he loses all power of conveying to others any portraiture of their external semblance.

This is so, and therefore these sketches of 'The Morning Land' will be read with peculiar interest by those who have already visited the regions described, or who have long resided there. They will differ from Mr. Dicey as to the nature and substance of what his hasty sketch has most forcibly brought back to their memories, but they will have old thoughts most pleasantly recalled. Because the volumes are able to realize these conditions they will be the more welcome to the general public; and particularly as they refer to countries to which attention is ever directed. The first book embraces Constantinople and the Holy Land; the second Egypt and the Suez Canal. Mr. Dicey visited the Holy Land late in the season, but his impressions are more consonant with facts than those of most narrators. He considers the natural scenery of the Holy Land better deserving of time and attention than the City of Jerusalem, which is no true representative of the past. He also deprecates the degrading twaddle of the legend-traders, and the trumpery of the relic-mongers. Away from these he finds the land of the Bible, the hills and plains that kings and prophets trod and

gazed upon. Not only from the subject, but from the treatment, the work can scarcely fail to be popular, and confirm the judgment of those who considered the material deserving of still more publicity.

Over and over again does Mr. Dicey record the difficulty of learning truth in the East; and this is one of the incidental topics we should recommend to the attention of the reader, because we have so many authoritative expositions of the East by ignorant people, or by their mouthpieces. The key to the mystery is in a little incident which befell the author while picturing the cemeteries of Constantinople. Curious as to the handsome Turkish tombstones, he was left ignorant whether the inscriptions record the age, name and rank of the deceased, or whether they recite verses from the Koran. In answer to his questions he received completely contradictory statements from two equally well informed authorities—"a result of inquiries about local matters by no means unusual in Constantinople." This affair is very simple. If the authorities could read the inscriptions, they could tell; but authorities in Turkey cannot read inscriptions and dates, and do not read those accessible European works that convey correct information to the Western world; and Mr. Dicey could not have tested them, for the authorities, not disconcerted, would have given a sham interpretation on the spot. The unassisted traveller is not liable to worse mistakes. Mr. Dicey thought the Arab captain of the Egyptian steamer was very pious, because he was always handling his beads and praying while swearing at the crew; but this practice of twiddling beads is a besetting habit of all persuasions in the Levant, and its adoption is one sign of the thorough Levantinization of a resident Englishman. It has not a religious purpose. In the same interesting trip, which affords some excellent domestic pictures, the steward told the tourist that the cross, busy, old housekeeper was the chief wife of the Pasha; and enumerated for him first, second and third wives, besides concubines! Mr. Dicey, however, was long enough in Egypt to get accustomed to the local atmosphere. Not only did he hear statements as to the Canal from the local English community, which were contradictory, and irreconcilable with the facts known to himself; but he witnessed a total and sudden change in public opinion as to the success of the Canal. His speculations on this phenomenon are worthy of observation by practical politicians and by students of human nature.

Having awarded praise to Mr. Dicey on the grounds of his own claims and reservations, we must, under the same circumstances, caution the reader against a concurrence in his political conclusions. To those having already some acquaintance with the subject Mr. Dicey will afford aid in arriving at just conclusions; but he has not always reached them himself. His delineation of Egyptian bondage under stick and whip, as in the time of the Pharaohs, is a truthful ethnological description; but of equal import is that of the orderly, well-conducted crowds at Stamboul without stick or whip. In describing the external European culture of Egypt he suggests doubts as to its influence on the fellah; but he was not long enough in Turkey to ascertain the real effect of civilization on populations possessing greater personal freedom and independence. In describ-

ing his own interview with the Viceroy, by whom naturally he was most favourably impressed, he does not appreciate the fact that Ismail Pasha is Albanian and European in his blood; nor does he arrive at a correct inference as to the Pasha having promoted Egyptian nationalization, when he has substituted Armenian influence and instruments for Turkish. A natural consequence is that Mr. Dicey reproduces, though with some protest, a comparison between Egypt and Turkey by an Armeno-Egyptian official, which lacks consistency. We therefore refrain from adopting Mr. Dicey as a guide beyond the prescriptions he has himself invited us to accept, but we cordially recommend his work.

The San Gréal: an Inquiry into the Origin and Signification of the Romances of the San Gréal. By Dr. F. G. Bergmann. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

This brief essay may prove useful to many readers, as containing in a short space a carefully-expressed account of "the romances of chivalry which compose what has been called the epic cycle of the San Gréal." The author rightly attributes their origin principally to five authors, viz. Guyot (surnamed Le Provençal, though a native of Anjou), Chrétien de Troyes, Wolfram von Eschenbach, Albrecht von Scharfenberg, and the Englishman, Walter Map or Mapes. The original romance of Guyot, who seems to have been the first to put the story together, partly by adaptation of existing legends and partly by inventing new incidents, is lost to us; but some notion can be obtained from an analysis of the work of his imitator, Wolfram von Eschenbach. Perhaps the most interesting portion of Dr. Bergmann's essay is that in which this analysis is made, and a tolerably clear account of Guyot's romance is evolved. On the other hand, we think he hardly dwells sufficiently upon the work of Walter Map, to whom, after making all deductions for the suggestions which he drew from others, we must attribute a great faculty for invention and a rare genius for infusing into his narrative a fresh warmth and a lively spirit. The legend of the Graal before the time of Map differs very considerably from its subsequent form; and the simplest way of accounting for this fact is to give him full credit for a quick imagination.

In fact, one of the most curious points about the romances of this "cycle" is, that we can trace, more or less distinctly, gradual yet considerable alterations in the whole tone and complexion of them. Even the very form and signification of the word "Graal" was constantly changing, and a short account of the word will at once show this. In the first place, it must be carefully noted that this word has two distinct and altogether separate sources, which at an early period were confused. A certain verse which was sung by the choir upon the altar-steps (*in gradibus*) at the time of the performance of High Mass, was called *gradale*; as, for instance, in the Sarum Missal: "Quando epistola legitur, duo pueri in superpellicis, facta inclinatione ad altare ante *gradum* chori in pulpiture per medium chori ad *Gradale* incipiendum se præparent," &c. From this circumstance the Antiphonarium, containing the portions thus

sung by the choir, was called also *Gradale* or *Graduale*. Now it was into this very book that a certain priest (we here follow M. Paulin Paris) inserted the story of Joseph of Arimathea about the year 720, and hence this legend was naturally spoken of ever after as being contained in the *Gradale*. Here then is one reason why the legend had this name attached to it; the derivation of the name being, so far, from the Latin word *gradus*, a step. But it so happened that there was another Latin word *gradales* in use, which, as testified by Helinand, had the signification of a dish wherein to carry delicate meats and gravy; this word was spelt *grazal* in old Provençal, but was afterwards shortened in the same dialect into *graal*. It seems to have been nothing more than a corruption of *cratella*, the diminutive of *crater*, a cup, a well-known word of Greek origin. Similar corruptions are exhibited in the French words *gras*, from *crassus*, and *paele*, from *patella*. This Provençal *graal* was in Norman-French spelt *greal*, and it was obviously easy to connect *gradale*, a dish, with the legend of Joseph contained in the *Gradale*. Hence arose, successively, various reasons for the name. First, the dish was supposed to be that in which Joseph collected the blood of Christ at the time of sepulture. Next, to give greater sanctity to the vessel, it was said to have been the *same* with the one which contained the bread at the Last Supper; this identity being easily proved by inventing the story that a Jew stole the bread-vessel on Maundy Thursday, and brought it to Pilate, who *washed his hands in it* before the multitude, and almost immediately after gave it to Joseph as a keepsake. But this was soon perceived to be a blunder, as the vessel containing Christ's blood should rather have been identified with the *cup*; and accordingly the story was duly altered, and a cup it remains to this very day, as in Tennyson's last volume of poems. The Norman-French, however, invented yet another derivation; for, by confusing *gréal* with the French *gré*, they said the *Greal* was so called because it was so *agreeable* to the sight. Next came the invariable prefix of *san*, giving *san gréal*, the Holy Grail, which was very speedily twisted into *sang real*, the *true* or *very* blood, in spite of the fact that the more usual signification of *sang real* is *royal* blood; and this last derivation, probably as being the latest (and therefore the falsest), is the one most generally accepted at the present day.

This tracing of the word is by no means irrelevant, nor a digression from our subject. Dr. Bergmann rightly alludes to the Low-Latin *gradale*, and the Provençal *grazale* or *grasal* at page 11, and traces the various alterations in its sense, regarded as a vessel, with sufficient clearness; and to him we refer the reader for an account of its various mystic significations. See also the essay on the *Sangreal* in the second series of Baring-Gould's "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages."

We select the following extract, as giving Dr. Bergmann's account of another very curious subject, viz., Prester John:—

"As regards the tradition about Prester John, it is scarcely probable that it was known to Guyot. In the twelfth century there was in China a great Mongol tribe professing Buddhism such as it had developed itself in Tibet. This religion bore in its sacerdotal hierarchy and in some religious rites and

ceremonies so striking a resemblance to Catholicism, that not only the Nestorian Christians dwelling among the Mongols, but also the strangers who visited Mongolia, mistook the Buddha religion of Tibet for an oriental Christian religion. The temporal and spiritual prince of this supposed Christian tribe took the half-Chinese, half-Mongol title of *Ouan-kohan*, literally *prince-chief*. The Nestorian Christians, who spoke the Syriac language, rendered this by the homonyms *Iouchnan-kohan*, meaning, in their language, *John the Priest*. Such is the origin of the tradition that there was in the centre of Asia a Christian Church, whose popes bore the title of *Prester John*.

We can commend Dr. Bergmann's little book for its clearness and brevity, qualities which, in these days of over-production of books, we are disposed to rate rather highly.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Peccavi; or, Geoffrey Singleton's Mistake. By Capt. Arthur Griffiths, 63rd Regiment. 3 vols. (Newby.)

The Bairns; or, Janet's Love Service. By the Author of 'Christie Redfern's Troubles.' (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Not While She Lives. By Mrs. Alexander Fraser. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Marrying for Beauty. By Mrs. Mackenzie Daniel. 2 vols. (Street.)

The Caged Lion. By Charlotte M. Yonge. (Macmillan & Co.)

Walter Raleigh Sinjohn: a Romancette. By H. C. Ross Johnson. (Bentley.)

THE profession of arms is not one that tends to the development of literary ability, and when the author of a novel stands revealed as a captain in Her Majesty's Service, the chances that the novel is a good one are very small indeed. Accordingly we commenced to read Capt. Arthur Griffiths's work with no very pleasurable anticipations, but were most agreeably surprised as we went on to find in it a really interesting tale capitally told. Geoffrey Singleton, the gentleman who has to cry "pec-cavi" over a certain important passage in his life, is a lieutenant in the army, young, good-looking and moderately well off for a bachelor. He is sent down on detachment duty to a seaside town, where he falls in love with a very pretty, lady-like girl named Kate Braybrooke, the daughter of a very poor, drunken and disgraced old man, formerly a major in the army; and this young lady reciprocates the feeling. Before any declaration is made the Major dies, and Kate is carried off to London by an old friend of her father, Sir Peregrine Prendergast, and taken care of for some time, until she is sent for by a rich uncle in Canada, when she quits England for the new home offered to her. Geoffrey in her absence is captivated by the brilliant beauty and *chic* of a Mrs. Armitage, a young widow, and, under the temporary hallucination produced on him by the widow's charms, her manner and apparent wealth, marries her. The awakening from a state of happiness to that of wretchedness comes very quickly upon the poor subaltern, who finds, too late, that he has married a fast woman without a shilling, and one possessed of the most extravagant habits. The details of their married life are very well told, but are too numerous to be given here; it is sufficient to say that as an effective *finale* the wife appropriates to her own use some money of the regiment entrusted to her by her husband to pay the expenses of

a mess ball, and on discovery becoming imminent, elopes with a former lover. As Geoffrey cannot explain how the money has been expended, he is put under arrest, but ultimately is permitted to sell out, a disgraced man. He subsequently enlists as a private soldier, and is sent with his regiment to America, where he meets Miss Braybrooke, and after enduring certain troubles and miseries, sees his guilty wife hurled over the Falls of Niagara, and thereupon marries his old love, Miss Braybrooke, who occupies the position of heiress presumptive to her rich uncle. So all ends well. The tale is too full of incident to be given at all satisfactorily by the above sketch; and the reader must not imagine that this notice conveys a fair idea of the interesting nature of the story involved in 'Peccavi.' To say that there are several faults in the construction is useless, as that follows as a matter of course; but we promise the reader freedom from boredom by a perusal of the work, and something more; and that even the fall from Niagara, startling and improbable as it is, will not interfere with his enjoyment. The style is good, being both unaffected and vigorous. The barrack scenes especially are admirably given, and will be thoroughly relished by men conversant with military life, and can even be appreciated by outsiders. The character of Major-General Sir Peregrine Prendergast, the Inspector of the district in which the hero's regiment is stationed at the commencement of the book, and the account of his inspection of this regiment, are full of life and humour, and would alone redeem a vastly inferior work from condemnation. We are too unused to amusing books to curtail the amplitude of our praise by minute fault-finding, and therefore refrain from doing so; we feel that the author will not be thereby led to imagine that his book is perfect, or that he cannot improve, but will only be the more encouraged to take pains and produce even a more excellent work. With these remarks and final congratulations we quit the author.

We are told, as boys, of a certain people who killed all infants of a weakly, deformed, or sickly appearance, soon after their birth, in order to prevent the misery that would ensue to the children themselves, and their country, if they grew up and perpetuated a race of mortals deficient in health and vigour. The practice of this people, although sometimes stamped with the approval of philosophers, has not attained as yet any considerable amount of imitation among modern civilized nations; yet the principle certainly deserves praise when applied not to human beings, but to works of Art. Mediocrity in Art is not merely useless, but is positively hurtful to mankind at large, and on this ground deserves instant condemnation. A new-born work, therefore, if not vigorous, and something out of the ordinary level, should be smothered at once, as likely to impair the healthy tone of public opinion on literary matters. If we acted up to this theory, and we are sometimes tempted to do so, we should certainly doom 'The Bairns' to instant annihilation; not that it is absolutely bad, but it is so very weak, resembling in many respects a rather pretty child with a remarkably feeble constitution. The work, however, possesses a certain neatness and simplicity, which so strongly appeal to the mercy of the critic that we have not the heart, in this instance

at any rate, to do what we are strongly minded is our duty. Praise the book, however, we will not, except so far as we have already done so, and therefore content ourselves with saying that 'Janet's Love Service' is a very simple tale of a Scotch emigrant family and their faithful servant, and the deaths, lives and marriages in that family; and that the family, on the whole, pass a very ordinary life, which is told here in great detail with extraordinary care.

'Not while she Lives' is the story of one Maurice Lynn, who, when he is a boy, marries, under a feigned name, a good-looking wicked girl. He, unfortunately, discovers immediately after the wedding that she is not what she should be, and thereupon quits her for ever. The girl, who holds a very low position in life, does not attempt to trace the absconding one, but lives in comparative happiness with a favoured lover. Meanwhile, her husband gains a great reputation as an author, and is popular, though of a gloomy and satirical turn of mind, and passes everywhere as a bachelor. However, despite his cynicism and fastidiousness, he very shortly meets his second fate at a fashionable ball in Violet Chesterton, who soon comes to adore her handsome admirer. Very improperly, the hero follows up his conquest, and becomes engaged to Violet; but she soon afterwards discovers that he is a married man, and then a scene takes place of the most agonizing description. The lovers part, and the lady subsequently, in a broken-hearted condition, marries a foreigner. This man, fortunately for Maurice, turns out a villain, and flies to America, and kindly dies, leaving Violet a widow and free. As Maurice Lynn becomes a widower soon after this by the death of his wretched wife, no obstacle is in the way of the happy marriage, which accordingly takes place, between Violet and Maurice. As will be seen, this is a plot of a very unpretending kind, and gives little room to the reviewer either for praise or blame. It is not badly written in some respects, and there are no very glaring faults; but when this is said, all is told in the way of praise that is worth the telling. A few blemishes might be avoided in future works by the author. For instance, a curious partiality for small pieces of French is one that might be abandoned with advantage. No additional brilliancy of style is to be derived by a constant use of such simple words as "suivant," "ou un peu près," "par conséquence," and "on dit"; nor is the reader particularly staggered even when he comes across such an awe-striking sentence as "Car il n'y a pas de règles sans exception." Another, but more excusable weakness on the author's part, is a tendency to long descriptions of scenery and weather, not of the most original character. So far is this carried that, rather than not have a description of her favourite kind, the author has recourse to the flimsiest excuses; as, for instance, dragging in a description of southern scenery and climate in the most inopportune place by the barefaced preface that the scene of the moment was "not in the bright and sunny South," &c. If this is to be allowed, we shall have authors preparing descriptions of favourite localities beforehand, and pitchforking them into novels when padding is wanted, by a similar method to that employed by Mrs. Fraser. For example, after a short account of a meeting in the Strand, we shall be met by some such sentence as "How different the scene before them to

that lovely city on the sea!"—and then the reader may find himself committed to a cut-and-dried description of Venice. We solemnly protest against the practice.

We have other faults to mention, but our space is limited; we therefore merely conclude by asking Mrs. Fraser whether she imagines a boy under twenty years of age when thinking of a girl who had played him false would anywhere off the stage describe her as "a mere light o' love—the worthless leman of a low-lived ruffian"?

'Marrying for Beauty' runs in the old groove; the elopement of a married woman from her kind and excellent husband, the subsequent death of the wife and happy marriage of the deserted husband to a better and more appreciative girl. The parts for this occasion are respectively occupied by Lady Rosamond Nevil, John Nevil and Barbara Leigh. Having thus summarized the plot, nothing remains but to say that the tale is told in a manner neither above nor below mediocrity. No great qualities and no outrageous faults alike keep this book from criticism, and render it worthy of neither praise nor blame.

It is not very easy, considering how large a quantity of ground has been already occupied by the historical novelists, to pitch upon a new spot on the chart of English history too little explored to be considered hackneyed, and yet romantic enough to form the foundation of a stirring tale. When we take this difficulty into account, the author of 'The Caged Lion' deserves the more praise for the attempt that she has made, and the degree of success which she has attained. The period selected by Miss Yonge is that of the regency of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, when the young James the First of Scotland, unfairly captured in time of peace during the reign of his father, Robert the Third, was detained in an honourable, but tedious, captivity at the English Court. The few but romantic incidents of his life in England, and his subsequent restoration to his proper position as King of Scotland, are necessarily used as the milestones, so to speak, of the journey which the author invites us to undertake in her company. His love for Joan Beaufort, his marriage, the "King's Quhair," the prompt execution of justice on his return to his native country by the summary condemnation of its selfish oppressors, the Duke of Albany and his sons, are naturally and effectively worked into the story. But, taking these points merely for her historical basis, Miss Yonge has flung away the trammels of black-letter annals, and has very ingeniously constructed a circumstantial account of events that might have happened, using, as the principal actors in the drama, a number of interesting personages who might have existed. In adopting this method of construction, the author is justified by precedent, and she avoids any possibility of misapprehension by acknowledging the deviations from the actual path of history in a short but candid and intelligible preface. One of the author's boldest inventions is the description of a visit to Scotland, supposed to have been performed by King James, under the *incog.* of "Sir James Stewart," many years before he obtained his freedom. On his return to England, he brings with him a young scion of the Scottish royal family, who is shocked at the intimacy which appears to exist between his patron, Sir James, and a wild

young Englishman and his followers whom they meet in Yorkshire on their journey southward. What is the astonishment of the young Lord Malcolm when he learns, a few hours after, that the wild young Englishman is King Henry the Fifth, and Sir James Stewart his own lawful but captive sovereign. After a time the scene changes to France, where we find the King of Scotland and his young kinsman fighting under King Henry's banner. There (but not for the first time) the heir, Malcolm, meets Esclairmonde de Luxemburg, a lovely Burgundian princess, for whom he would willingly relinquish his early design, interrupted only for a time by his attendance on his royal cousin, of taking the cowl and ending his days in a cloister. The "course of true love" in poor Malcolm's case does by no means "run smooth." He gives up the cloister, it is true, but he does not marry the lady. Esclairmonde, "light of the world," teaches him that there are better things to do for the furtherance of religion and the good of his fellow-creatures than to shut himself up in a monastery; and he, poor fellow, what can he do when such a commanding beauty issues her orders! After all, Miss Yonge is right, though we grieve to see Malcolm's love rejected; for Esclairmonde, with her calm perfection, would probably have been a little too much for the shy and timid student if they had been united in the bonds of wedlock. Miss Yonge gives us glimpses of a good many things pertaining to the period about which she writes; among others, St. Katherine's Hospital, then performing a legitimate function among the poor on the river banks, now isolated in luxurious indolence between Albany Street and the Regent's Park. In all that the author sketches there is heart and motive; the historical personages are drawn with vigour, and the hitherto obscure names pressed into service from pedigrees (such as *the Marquis of Montagu*) and of Warwick the King's *the Marquis of Montagu* their natural place in the narrative, and come before us as beings of real flesh and blood. Historical novels, in the sense of weak imitations of the style of Sir Walter Scott, are not wanted or appreciated by the readers of the present day; but 'The Caged Lion,' which is cast altogether in a different mould, will be judged on its own merits, and, we may venture to predict, will not be judged unfavourably.

Mr. Johnson's work has been announced under various designations, and has at last settled down under that of "a Romancette"; but in the dedication the author calls it "a yarn." It is as well under that name as any other. The story is that of a young fellow who has to make his own way through the world, and, of course, succeeds in doing it. Through moving accidents, fire, water, bloodshed, and love-making, he progresses with a will and a way such as are only to be found in "Romancettes" and their heroes. The story embraces the whole world, and the hero does the same with a good many beautiful creatures in it. The style is of the "slap-dash" sort, with such a feeble tendency towards that of French novels as may be found in passages akin to the following:—"The kind motherly hostess (Mrs. O'Brien) literally took Gracie to her bosom, for she shared her bed with her, *vice* Mr. O'Brien, superseded for that night. Walter, brimful of love, . . . troubled himself little about the rebellion, or what might come upon the

morrow; and probably, if he thought at all, save of sweet Grace Rivers, it was that to be Mrs. O'Brien on that night was very good." One of the author's faults lies in his habit of generalizing. The Brazilians may be bad enough, but we do not believe that "all the most filthy and disgusting vices and excesses, all the most cruel, cowardly, bestial crimes, are freely practised by these degraded people—the Brazilians." In some of the love-passages the reader will be more tickled than touched. It is said of a lover and his lady, "He was a Phœbus in Gracie's eyes. She worshipped the very animals he bestrode." If the author is correct in his statements, there is as much villainy in India as vice in Brazil. If there be, it would account, perhaps, for "the playful and eccentric way" in which sometimes the badge of honour (the Star of India) was received by high-born natives. "For instance, one of these 'unwhite' princes sat down upon the jewelled badge; another passed it to his favourite Nautch-girl, for an armlet." It is to the author's credit as a natural observer that he has discovered that, in England, a warm day in March may be remembered by the "oldest inhabitant"; and, if he has ever visited St. Bartholomew's or other of our great hospitals, it would seem to be to some purpose, since *à propos* to a medical student being asked to attend at a duel to pick up the pieces, Mr. Johnson says, "The sucking saw-bones joyfully assented; in fact, nothing would have given this keen young medico greater pleasure than to have vivisected the whole party and articulated them afterwards." The one great merit of this "Romancette" is that it is never dull. The reader may go to the antipodes and back in an hour, with incident every mile of the way.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

By Calidás. Reprinted from the translation of Sir William Jones. (Tucker.)

The popularity of this drama—the first known to English readers of all the works of the Indian stage—seems to be increasing. The translation by Prof. M. Williams has reached a third edition; and we have now before us a reprint, without any additions, from the large edition of Sir W. Jones's work, published in 1799. It is well known that this translation was made from an inferior Bengali MS., and is, consequently, at a disadvantage compared with that of Prof. M. Williams, who had the advantage of good Devanagari MSS., from which his own as well as Dr. Boehltingk's text was edited. The consequent difference of the two translations is considerable: the Bengali version is much more full, having suffered from subsequent additions; and where there is a diversity of reading, it is generally inferior. But, as a translator, we rather prefer Sir W. Jones. The Indian drama is lyrical; that is, it consists chiefly of stanzas of highly-polished verses connected by prose dialogue. It would, undoubtedly, seem best in a translation to maintain the same distinction; and this is done by Prof. M. Williams, but not very successfully. His blank verse does not represent the elaborate Sanskrit metres, nor does he attempt to keep the long and most characteristic Sanskrit compounds. This task, however difficult, is surely incumbent on a translator. It is true that Sir W. Jones also neglects it; but, at least, his plain and vigorous English does not recall (as, we must confess, Prof. M. Williams's does) the "poetic diction" of the Campbell school. The reprint has not been carefully made: it contains blunders from which the edition of 1799 is quite free. Thus, at page 21, by running the stage directions, which were origi-

nally in two lines, into one, the words of the Brahmins behind the scenes are given to the King; and still worse, at page 53, Mādhava's speech—"See, I am a prince regnant!"—is omitted, and the whole of the King's reply given to him instead,—the result being sheer nonsense.

The Rosicrucians; their Rites and Mysteries.
By Hargrave Jennings. (Hotten.)

The title of this book may mislead the public, inasmuch as the volume contains little about the Rosicrucians, and is a compilation of other people's dreams about lingam worship and phallic emblems. The author attributes an obscene origin not merely, as many writers have done, to the spires of our churches, to the maypole, to the Egyptian Pyramids, and to the crescent-bearing cross of the Templars, which, as he does not seem to know, is the cross of the Eastern churches,—but also to the Prince of Wales's feathers, the Napoleonic bee, the collar of SS, the royal orb, the bishop's crook, the "nails of the Crucifixion," the "tables of the Law," the Turkish standard, the broad arrow, and the grenadier's cap. The title is deceptive, and the author's knowledge not equal to his zeal.

Calendar of the Clarendon State Papers preserved in the Bodleian Library. Vol. II. From the Death of Charles I. 1649, to the end of the Year 1654. Edited by the Rev. N. Dunn Macray, M.A., under the direction of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, M.A., Bodley's Librarian. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

As the first volume of this Calendar has not yet been published,—but, when it may be put forth, it will contain papers extending to the death of King Charles the First,—we will defer doing more at present than recording the rather undue appearance of the volume before us. We must add, however, that well known as are some of the documents here calendared, others appear for the first time, which are described in the preface as, "namely, copies of the king's disguised correspondence with royalists in England, as well as his letters to members of the royal family, chief among which latter are the interesting letters relating to the attempt of the Queen Dowager Henrietta Maria to force the Duke of Gloucester into a Jesuit College, and to effect his conversion to the Church of Rome, contrary to promise of non-interference she had given the king." Although history has "lost" these MSS. they came to the Bodleian a few years since, when the Clarendon trustees finally gave up all the documents that remained in their custody. They had been specially preserved in drawers, in Clarendon's own iron-bound escritoire. These particular letters by Henrietta Maria are conspicuous by their absence from Mrs. Everett Green's collection of that Queen's correspondence. In that collection there are no letters of the year 1654 at all. These are to be found in this Clarendon collection. The other unpublished papers calendared here, refer to the mission of Aschan to Madrid, his murder, with the subsequent proceedings; and to Middleton's expedition to Scotland, and what the editor styles his "guerilla warfare" against Monk. There are also several interesting papers which illustrate Irish affairs. The correspondence referring to the attempt of Henrietta Maria to instruct the Duke of Gloucester in her own religion, and the resolution of the little Duke, whom his royal mother calls a "petit libertin" not to be converted, though a hardly less illustrious convert, the Abbé Montague, does all he can to bring this conversion about, is the "cream" of the book. The volume is handsomely got up, and is in a very convenient form.

Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq. F.R.S. Comprising his Diary from 1659 to 1669, and a Selection from his Private Correspondence. Edited by Richard Lord Braybrooke. With a Short Introduction and Memoir, by John Timbs. (Warne & Co.)

The above speaks for itself. We need only add that this reprint of Pepys's Diary is made from the original quarto edition of 1825, which was in two volumes, and not from the somewhat fuller

edition, in five volumes, small octavo, which appeared in 1851. The present issue forms a part of "The Chandos Library," and is in a single volume, numbering above eight hundred pages. The type is clear, and there is not only a copious, but, as far as we have tested it, a correct Index. For those who have not read Pepys, but who may now possess him at very small cost, we can imagine no greater treat than reading this book,—wanting which we should have been without any social history of the naughty times which they describe so broadly. Magdalen College, Cambridge, held this treasure, unconsciously, for above a century. All honour to the Rev. Mr. Smith, who deciphered the shorthand, and gave to the public one of the most wonderful series of chapters illustrative of personal and social manners in the seventeenth century!

Up the Tigris to Bagdad. By F. C. Webb. (Spon.) MR. WEBB visited Bagdad in March, 1865, and was courteously received by Col. Kemball, then Resident in Turkish Arabia, to whom he inscribes his pamphlet. We learn from the Preface that the narrative was returned by the editor of a paper to the author as unsuited for his columns. We must say we wonder less at this than at the publication of the narrative now, for there is really no incident whatever in it, and nothing new in the descriptions of scenery. Notices of the *Tik-i-Kisra*, however, have been brought together in the Appendix, and these may be useful to the few visitors who are attracted to Bagdad.

Education and Training considered as a Subject for State Legislation; with Suggestions for making a Compulsory Law Efficient and Acceptable. By a Physician. (Churchill.)

THE subject of national education having now reached the final stage of parliamentary discussion, it is needless to consider at any length the suggestions here put forth, more especially as they are not in themselves distinguished by any remarkable merit. Tracts on the Charities of London and on Self-Supporting Industrial Schools are appended.

The Iliad of Homer—The Odyssey of Homer, translated by Pope. (Edinburgh, Ross & Co.)

THESE editions are well printed on good paper, and the first volume contains the original Preface to the Iliad. The publishers have text, and they have adopted the more recent spelling and rendering of some words, omitted the contractions—mostly of words ending in "ed," "en," and "er"—where the modern pronunciation does not need them, and enlarged the general indexes by incorporating some of the more important heads of subjects which in the original complete editions formed parts of several special indexes.

We have on our table *Land Systems and Industrial Economy of Ireland, England, and Continental Countries*, by T. E. C. Leslie, LL.B. (Longmans),—*Proposed National Arrangements for Primary Education*, by Rev. H. W. Holland (Longmans),—*The Uses of Plants in Food, Arts and Commerce*, by E. A. Davidson (Cassell),—*A Mythological Dictionary*, by C. Kent (Tucker),—*The Shilling Peerage, The Shilling Baronetage, and The Shilling Knighthage*, by E. Walford, M.A. (Hardwicke),—*Laxton's Builders' Price Book for 1870* (Morgan & Chase),—*The Year Book and Almanack of Canada for 1870* (Montreal Printing and Publishing Company),—*The Swiss Family Robinson*, edited by J. Lovell (Cassell),—*Sermons on Subjects more or less Interesting at the Present Time*, by Rev. A. Wolfe, M.A. (Longmans). Also the following pamphlets: *Ireland's Appeal for Amnesty*, by I. Butt (Glasgow, Cameron & Ferguson),—*The Land Question: an Outline of Social History* (Richardson & Son),—*The Aristocracy and the People*, by R. M. Heron (Skeffington),—*The Irish Land Bill: Speech of the Right Hon. C. Fortescue, M.P. (Bush)*,—*The Political Economy and the Politics of the Manchester School Reviewed and Examined*, by F. Cortazzi (Hardwicke),—*The Education Question: List of Parliamentary Papers, Acts and Pamphlets on the Subject of Education*

(P. S. King),—*National Education in England and Wales*, by W. S. Rooker (Murby),—*An Essay in Marathi on Beneficent Government*, by Vishnubaba Brahmachari, translated by Capt. A. Phelps (Bombay, Oriental Press),—*Medical Reform*, by S. Gamgee (Churchill),—*Medicine as a Profession for Women*, by C. R. Drysdale, M.D. (Tucker),—*Introductory Lecture to the Course of Comparative Anatomy delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Feb. 14, 1870*, by W. H. Flower (Churchill),—*Report on the Trans-Himalayan Explorations in connexion with the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, during 1868*, drawn up by Major T. G. Montgomerie, R.E., and *The Attitude of the Working Class towards Religion*, by Rev. S. Earshaw, M.A. (Sheffield, Leader & Sons).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Bingham's Gospel according to Isaiah, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl.
Cox's (S.) Private Letters of St. Paul and St. John, cr. 8vo. 3/- Dawson's Scripture Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist, 12mo. 1/- cl.
D'Oyley's The Balance of Scripture, 12mo. 1/- cl.
Kelly's Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew, 8vo. 6/- cl.
Norton's The Pentateuch, &c., edited by J. J. Taylor, 2/- cl.
Nicholson's Bible Explained, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl.
Scott's Witness to God, a Prize Essay, 8vo. 3/- swd.
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Law.

Bernard's Neutrality of Great Britain during American War, 16/- Treherne's Treatise on the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, cr. 8vo. 10/-

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Grote's History of Greece, Vol. 6, cr. 8vo. 6/- cl.
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Dixon's (W. H.) Free Russia, 2 vols. 8vo. 30/- cl.
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Philology.

Green's Handbook to Grammar of Greek Testament, cr. 8vo. 7/- cl.
Wright and Shadwell's Golden Treasury of Greek Prose, 4/- cl.

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Donkin's Acoustics, Theoretical, Part 1, cr. 8vo. 7/- cl.
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Bacon's Guide to America and the Colonies, cr. 8vo. 2/- cl.
Bastiat's Political Economy, by Stirling, part 2, 8vo. 6/- cl.
Bartlett's Dictionary of Phrases and Fable, cr. 8vo. 10/- cl.
Cox's (S.) The Quest of the Chief Good, 7/- cl.
Cox's Mythology of the Aryan Nations, 2 vols. 28/- cl.
Ewald's Guide to the Indian Civil Service, 12mo. 4/- cl.
Good Stories, 19th series, cr. 8vo. 1/- cl. swd.
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Hall's The Queen's Messenger, cheap edition, cr. 8vo. 6/- cl.
Hazlitt's Plain Speaker, edited by W. C. Hazlitt, 12mo. 1/- cl.
Kent's Mythological Dictionary, 1/- cl.
Kingston's Royal Merchant, cr. 8vo. 7/- cl.
Lowell's The Cathedral, 12mo. 6/- cl.
La Touché's (Rose) Clouds and Light, 12mo. 2/- cl. swd.
McCulloch's Principles of Political Economy, and Locke's Essays on Interest and Value of Money, 1 vol. 3/- cl.
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Old Andy's Money: an Irish Story, 12mo. 3/- cl.
Old and Young, by M. E. A., 1/- cl.
Phelps's Gates Ajar, 12mo. 1/- cl. illus. 2/- cl.
Quain's Some Defects in General Education, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.
Recreations of a Recluse, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/- cl.
Sacontala: an Indian Drama by Calidasa, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.
Scott's Miscellaneous Prose Works, Vols. 11 and 12, 12mo. 3/- cl.
Scott's Waverley Novels, Centenary Edit.; Vol. 4, Rob Roy, 3/- cl.
Swiss Family Robinson, from the French, by Lovell, 8vo. 5/- cl.
Treasury of Choice Quotations in Poetry and Prose, from Spencer to Macaulay, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.
Trollope's (A.) Vicar of Bullhampton, Illus. 8vo. 14/- cl.
Vogel's Diseases of Children, trans. by Raphael, 8vo. 2/- cl.
Wallett's (W. F.) Life (Queen's Jester), edit. by Luntley, 2/- cl.

A MORNING PICTURE.

THE Morning opens like a rose,
The Eastern skies are faintly flushed,
While late the last sweet evening blushed.
No sparkles from the dewdrops come;
A fleece-like mist hangs o'er the vale;
The clouds as stately and as slow
As ships in some calm ocean sail!
The unsunned breeze is cool and fresh,
By tall woods winnowed till it dies;
And half across the placid pool
The massive oak-tree's shadow lies.
The lark now rises from his nest,
Soars heavenward till his form is dim:
Soon in a sea of sunlight lost
His notes with liquid freedom swim.

The flowers awake, and now dissolves
The mist that clung to wood and wold;
And all the clouds about the sun
Appear like hills of snow and gold.
Old earth is gay with light and dew,
The new morn gleaming on her breast;
While like a flaming jewel glides
The pauseless sun unto the West.

S. H. BRADBURY.

LECTURES AT TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Dublin, April, 1870.

THE Fourth Lecture of Mr. Richey's course discussed the subject of the changes made in the Irish Church in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when, from political considerations, it appeared expedient, if not absolutely necessary, to extend to that country the alterations made in the English Church. If this should not be done, it was thought that the Irish Church would prove an advanced post for the Pope from which to carry on his designs upon England. The changes made in the Irish Church, under these circumstances, the lecturer described as twofold:—First, those carried out by act of parliament, as the abolition of the Papal supremacy and the dissolution of the monasteries. The former doctrine was not then considered of so much importance as it is now, and the change was accepted by all the Celtic chiefs. The real opponents of this innovation were the English Catholics of the Pale, who had always hitherto been supported by the Roman Church against the natives. The dissolution of the monasteries was intended to induce and facilitate the settlement of English colonists, as appears from the acts of 1537 and 1542. It was shown that great evils resulted from the suppression of the monasteries, which were the only organized communities in the island, and from the withdrawal of the vicars from the appropriate parishes, by which means large tracts of the country were left without any religious instruction. The second class of alterations in the Irish Church at this period were those arising from the exercise of the royal supremacy, no change being made in doctrine or ritual. Images were destroyed, shrines plundered, pilgrimages interfered with unnecessarily, &c.; a course by which the lower orders were more offended than by dogmatical changes. The attempted reformation in Ireland was compared to that aimed at in the Greek Church by Leo the Isaurian. Mr. Richey then proceeded to describe the character of the first English Reformed bishops in Ireland, who were officials without any religious zeal, who preached nothing but the "Gospel of the King's supremacy," and required acquiescence in the religious changes as portion of the duty of an obedient subject. In sketching the history and character of Archbishop Brown, the lecturer showed from that prelate's own letters his total neglect of preaching, his want of missionary zeal, and his constant recourse to the law and to compulsion. During the whole of Henry's reign, it may be said that there were really no Protestants in Ireland, the so-called Established Church having been merely an English political agency, the credit or discredit of which belongs to the English government of the day.

Mr. Richey commenced his Fifth Lecture by criticizing the policy pursued by Sir E. Bellingham, so much commended by Mr. Froude. He insisted that coercion and repression could only be successful or be justified upon the assumption that the English Government could continuously support a force in Ireland sufficient to repress all disobedience or disorder until the form of society had been thoroughly changed. Sir Edward was admittedly a man of extreme energy and decision; but he was not two years in office, and after his retirement disorders broke out worse than before. Mr. Froude and writers of his school say he "almost succeeded," and that if the course of repression had been a little longer continued, it must have produced permanent effects; but this is what has been said of every repressive measure and penal code, when it utterly failed and broke down—"if it had lasted a little longer." The pecu-

liar state of English politics was pointed out, which brought into power in England the extreme party of religious revolution, whose hatred of Popery extended even to the outward forms and rites of the Church. Hence the sudden alterations in forms and ritual introduced into Ireland without any consultation with the Irish bishops and clergy. The point at which the Church split into an English and Roman party was stated to have been the introduction of the first Prayer-Book of Edward by Sir A. St. Leger, under an order of the English Council. Mr. Richey pointed out the extent to which the difficulty hence arising was aggravated by the Protestant bishops appointed by the Duke of Northumberland, who, it was shown, insisted on using the second Prayer-Book of Edward the Sixth, which had never been legally introduced into Ireland. The character of these Reformers was illustrated by a series of extracts from the writings of Bale, Bishop of Ossory. The conciliatory policy of St. Leger and Crofts was briefly described, and shown to have, on the whole, balanced the mischief of premature and uncalled-for religious reforms. The state of the island at the close of Edward the Sixth's reign was then reviewed, the lecturer's statements being supported by quotations from the Chancellor Cusack's reports of his progress through Ireland.

In his Third Lecture from the chair of Ancient History, Prof. Mahaffy treated of 'The Deciphering of the Cuneiform Inscriptions,' a work which, as he clearly demonstrated, proved to be one of much greater difficulty than the deciphering of the Egyptian hieroglyphics. The latter had been mainly the work of one man, Champollion, who was not much aided by the speculations of his predecessors, while his successors have not done much more than amplify and explain the principles laid down by him in his Egyptian grammar. The task of deciphering the Cuneiform Inscriptions composed as they have proved to be, in three distinct languages and in two distinct species of writing, has exhausted the labour of many minds. The Professor pointed out in the course of his address, how of many different men of great ability, each made his one great discovery and recoiled from the remainder of the problem, baffled by its difficulty, how there had been in fact none who could be said to have kept in the van of the inquiry, and to have distinguished himself by several distinct contributions, made at long intervals, save Dr. Hincks, an Irishman, some time Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Mahaffy then proceeded to describe the several steps by which the inquiry proceeded from the sixteenth century down to our own time. He showed how much had been done towards the solution of the problem, by Pietro Della Valle, who, in the year 1621, copied a few of the characters inscribed on the monuments among the ruins of Persepolis, and rightly concluded that they were written from left to right; by Carsten Niebuhr, who first threw light on the method and order of the inscriptions—proving them to be of a triple kind, and in three different alphabets, and who moreover copied and published several of them in 1764; by Münter, of Copenhagen, who, in 1798, discovered the signs for the vowels in one of the inscriptions; by M. De Sacy, who copied and explained an inscription on marble, by the Sasanid Kings of Persia; by Groteweld, who deciphered some of the consonants; by Prof. Rask, of Copenhagen, who, in 1824, determined the Indo-European character of one of the Cuneiform Inscriptions; by the great French Orientalist, M. E. Burnouf, in his publication of the Sacred Books of Zoroaster; and finally by M. Burnouf, Prof. Lassen, of Bonn, and Sir Henry Rawlinson, who were able to decipher and translate one of the Inscriptions in the ancient Persian tongue. An account of the steps by which the meaning of the Inscriptions in the other two more difficult languages was arrived at, will form the subject of a future lecture. O.

THE REWARDS OF POETS.

The following, although not entirely new, may be interesting to biographers and lovers of the poets mentioned; it is from the tract by Henry

Peacham, himself a distressed writer of verses, which is styled 'The Truth of our Times, 1638, pp. 37, 38 and 39. "Let us look a little further back to the authors and poets of late time, and consider how they have thrived by their works and dedications. The famous *Spencer* did never get any preferment in his life save toward his latter end, hee became a clerk of the Council in *Ireland*, and, dying in *England*, hee died but poore. When he lay sick, the noble and patterne of true honour, Robert, Earle of *Essex*, sent him twenty pound, either to relieve him or bury him. *Joshua Silvester* admired for his Translation of *Bartas*, dyed at *Middleborough*, a Factor for our English Merchants, having had very little or no reward at all, either for his paines or Dedication: And honest Mr. *Michael Drayton* had about some five pounds lying by him at his death, which was *Satis viatici ad calum*, as *William Warham*, Bishop of *Canterbury*, answered his steward (when lying upon his deathbed, he had asked him how much money hee had in the house, hee told his Grace Thirty pounds)."

OUR NUMERALS.

IN a paper lately read by Prof. Goldstücker, before the Philological Society, he produced good linguistic evidence in support of the Sanskrit, and consequently our own, numerals having the following values: 1, "he," the third personal pronoun; 2, diversity; 3, "that which goes beyond"; 4, "and three," that is, "1 and 3"; 5, "coming after"; 6, "four," that is, "and 4" or "2 and 4"; 7, "following"; 8, "two fours," or "twice four"; 9, "that which comes after" (cf. *nava*, new); 10, "two and eight." Thus, only 1 and 2 have distinct original meanings. After giving these, our ancestors' powers needed a rest; then they made 3, and added it to 1 for 4; then took another rest, repeated the notion of 3 in 5, and the notion of 4 in 6; then rested once more, and again repeated the notion of 3 and 5 in 7; took another rest, and got a new idea of two 4s for 8; but for 9, repeated for the fourth time the "coming after" notion of 3, 5 and 7; while for 10 they repeated for the third time the addition-notion of 4 and 6. The Professor insisted strongly on this seeming poverty and helplessness of the early Indo-European mind. He did not put forward the above meanings of the numerals as new, though he believed that his history of most of the forms of their names was so. The anomalous form of the Sanskrit *shash*, six—the hardest of them—first set him at work on the numerals, and the Zend form *kshvas* led him to the true explanation of this, and thence to that of the other numerals.

TWO UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF M. SAINTE-BEUVÉ.

The following letters, selected from an extensive correspondence, will, we believe, interest the English admirers of the illustrious *causeur*:

Ce 11 Mai, 1851.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Vous m'aurez excusé si je suis si en retard pour vous remercier; je me suis donné une telle tâche hebdomadaire au *Constitutionnel* que je puis à peine, au sortir de là, trouver l'instant et la force de griffonner quelques lignes à mes amis. Vous m'avez envoyé un doux cadeau dans les courres poétiques de Longfellow. Je lis tout cela avec lenteur, mais cette poésie intime, élevée, m'attire fort, et c'est un de mes regrets de ne pouvoir m'y oublier encore comme autrefois. Je sens tout ce qu'il y aurait à faire avec la littérature et la poésie Anglaise rapprochée de la nôtre. Mais ce sont des rivages qu'on ne peut que reconnaître et saluer en passant, et le bateau-à-vapeur nous emporte. Les nécessités et les impérieuses convenances de chaque jour nous commandent: j'en souffre, mais j'y obéis, mon cher monsieur. Non, je le crains bien, je n'aurai jamais le plaisir de revoir Oxford, et cette Tamise où je me suis baigné il y a 23 ans au moins. J'étais chez des amis.... Mon vrai goût eut été de cultiver cette poésie domestique, en la prenant au point de vue de Cowper, de Goldsmith, de Bowles, et en y introduisant quelque chose de l'école des Lacs avec plus de discréption. Le fin du XVIII^e siècle en

Angleterre eût été mon moment. L'école des Keats, des Tennyson me dépasse un peu par son vaporeux et son luxe d'images. J'ai donc manqué mon moment, monsieur, et ma vocation : je suis dépassé. La poésie à mi-côte, la poésie entre deux haies, étaient mon domaine, le ciel au-dessus. En France, dites-moi, je vous prie, où l'on trouve ce paysage paisible et clos, ces collines riantes et respectées, ces deux haies où l'on vous laisse finir votre rêve ? Il a donc fallu vivre à la Française, faire de la critique à la journée, à la semaine, à la minute. J'y ai pris goût, et j'ai tâché d'y insinuer le plus de réalité à la fois et de la poésie que j'ai pu. Pourtant ce n'est jamais la poésie même.

J'ai mis dans mon dossier de Port Royal la lettre de l'Évêque d'Angers dont je vous remercie. Cet Évêque d'Angers était un Arnould par l'entêtement et le caractère ; il le fut par la longévité, et avait, à l'origine, des goûts plus mondains et diplomatiques que véritablement ecclésiastiques.

Mon goût qui me porte en ce moment vers le XVIII^e Français me fait désirer de connaître ce qu'il peut y avoir de Français dans le XVIII^e siècle Anglais. J'ai touché à Chesterfield. Plus tard, Romilly, Mackintosh, Franklin, ont eu de grands rapports avec nous. Je serai curieux de ces choses dès que j'aurai le temps de compléter mes études.

Agréz mille compliments et sentiments affectueux.

SAINTE-BEUVRE.

Paris, 31 Août, 1853.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Hélas ! non, je ne suis pas mort ; je ne suis pas même en voyage. Je continue le très rude métier que je fais depuis quatre ans, et qui consiste à écrire un article chaque semaine. Depuis un an que j'ai passé du *Constitutionnel* au *Moniteur*, je ne me suis pas ralenti. Une telle occupation me rend trop incapable, je le sens, de remplir les devoirs de la société, d'en chercher les agréments, et même de cultiver les liaisons d'amitié. Je ne soutiens (cela est vrai à la lettre) aucune espèce de correspondance, de même que je ne fais aucune visite et que je n'en puis recevoir qu'à certaines heures. . . . Je voudrais à la fin que vous me conserviez votre bienveillance, et que vous acceptiez ma justification. . . . Si vous étiez sous ma main et à ma portée, je vous lâcherais un paquet de mes *Courseries du Lundi*, dût-il vous paraître un peu lourd. Je vis donc très retiré, très laborieux, quelquefois un peu infirme, faisant néanmoins ma tâche et ma corvée le plus consciencieusement possible, et valant très peu de choses quant à tout le reste. Voilà mon état vrai, non en noir ni en beau. La poésie est rejetée par moi dans les rêves et les souvenirs de ma jeunesse. Le volume dont vous me parlez existe, mais paraîtra-t-il jamais ? Quant au dernier volume de Port-Royal, que j'ai là en grande partie ébauché, dans mon revoir, il me faut un an pour lachever, et ce sera ma première occupation dès que j'aurai relâché ma chaîne hebdomadaire au *Moniteur*, ce qui, selon toute apparence, ne tardera pas. Vous voyez avec quelle confiance je vous parle de moi comme à un ami. . . .

SAINTE-BEUVRE.

NEW BOOKS IN RUSSIA.

The following list of new publications has just appeared in the *Government Newsman* : Life of St. Jerome, anonymous, Kosogoroff & Co. Moscow, — Stories from the History of the Russian Church, adapted for the young, by Count M. Tolstoi, University Press, Moscow, — Russian Rulers since the Time of Peter the Great, by Vasili Andréeff, Hann & Co., St. Petersburg, — The Political System of Peter the Third, by P. R. Shtchepalski, University Press, Moscow, — Service of the Russian Fleet during the Swedish War of 1788–90, by V. F. Golobatchoff, Glazounoff & Co., St. Petersburg, — Translation of the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius, by E. S. Kostroff, Gratchoff & Co., Moscow, — Civil Right, Law and Administration, by N. S. Lamanski, Demakoff & Co., St. Petersburg, — Manual of Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, by P. V. Makalinski, Müller & Co., St. Petersburg, — Laws of Sale and

[†] The volume alluded to here is the one mentioned in the Preface to the "Pensées d'Aout," page 138 of the last edition (Paris, Michel Lévy, 1863).

Purchase, by A. Liubavski, University Press, Moscow, — The Rearing of Animals, translated from the German of G. Zettegast, Stepanoff & Co., St. Petersburg, — Manual of Easy Reading for Village Schools, by N. Stolpianaki, Society of Public Instruction, St. Petersburg, — The Structure and Principles of Steam and Water Machinery, by A. Hans, University Press, Moscow, — Swine, their Nature, Rearing, Diseases and Products, translated by Y. Kalinski, with engravings, Society of Public Instruction, St. Petersburg, — A Fragment, a novel in 2 vols., by Ivan Gontcharoff, Press of the Ministry of Marine, St. Petersburg, — Two Generations, a romance, from the German of Frederick Spielhagen, Morigeroski & Co., St. Petersburg, — Sunday Reading for Children, translated from the English, anonymous, Gauthier & Co., Moscow, — The Pilgrimage of Triphon Koboreinikoff, a Merchant of Moscow, to the Holy Places, with 45 illustrations, Wolff & Co., St. Petersburg, — The Devoted Prince, a Fairy Tale, anonymous, Gloushkov & Co., Moscow.

Literary Gossip.

MR. DISRAELI's new novel, 'Lothair,' will be published on the 2nd of May. The event has excited considerable interest. It is reported that a proposal was made to the author of 10,000*l.*, and another offer of 4,000*l.* for its use in a periodical.

We learn, as the public will learn, with pleasure that the last word about Miss Mitford and her times has not been spoken. Her hitherto unpublished papers have been found to yield a rich crop of literary anecdotes and literary history. These will appear in the autumn, under the competent editorship of the lady's friend, Mr. H. F. Chorley.

THE third Volume of 'Wyclif's English Works,' containing some of his minor treatises and edited by Mr. Thomas Arnold, has gone to press.

THE Caryll papers, which were frequently referred to in our columns some years ago, have been presented to the nation by Sir Charles Dilke. The letters of James the Second and his Queen will be made use of by the Marquise Campana in her forthcoming work on the Stuarts.

As one of the good results of the Historical Manuscripts Commission we may mention that the Marquis of Lothian has readily consented to let the Early English Text Society print his volume of Anglo-Saxon Homilies of the tenth century, and the Anglo-Saxon Glosses in his Latin Psalter of the ninth century, while the Right Hon. Lord De Tabley has also kindly promised to allow the same Society to print, in its volume on Early Music, his curious MS. on the History of Music and on Music in England, with a description of musical instruments and a list of the best lutanists in Elizabeth's time, and the best artists in music in 1640." This volume Dr. Rimbaud will edit, while Mr. Richard Morris will edit the Anglo-Saxon texts.

A NEW edition of Mr. P. W. Joyce's 'Irish Names of Places' is in the press, and will be ready about Easter. The work will be considerably enlarged, and its interest enhanced by the expansion of several articles, and by the insertion throughout the book of additional names and illustrations.

MR. ARBER hopes to issue within a fortnight William Habington's 'Castara,' in his series of English reprints. He has both Ascham's 'Scholemaster' and 'The Harmony'

of Bacon's Essays' in hand. The total sales of this series have now, we are informed, mounted up to about 41,000, the late sales having exceeded 1,000 copies a week. It is almost certain that Mr. James Gardiner's new edition of the 'Paston Letters' will appear in Mr. Arber's series. All the fresh manuscript letters are to be printed, as well as those in the old printed edition, and the whole are to be arranged in chronological order.

SOME undoubtedly MS. Homilies of Ælfric's, with an inedited Anglo-Saxon verse life of St. Judith, and a new edition of the varying formerly printed life of the Saint are to be edited for the Early English Text Society by the Rev. W. W. Skeat.

IN an entry in the Sleaford-Gild Account Book, of which we spoke last week, there is, under 1480, "payd for the Rytiuall of ye play for the Ascencion, and the wrytyng of spechys, and payntyng of a garment for God, iij. s. viij. d."

THE Annual Dinner of the News-venders' Benevolent Society took place on Tuesday. Mr. Dickens, the President, was in the chair, and the subscriptions amounted to 550*l.*

THE Breton Law Commissioners have employed Prof O'Mahony to edit a third volume of 'The Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland.' The volume which is now in the press will contain the conclusion of the 'Senchus Mór,' and also 'The Book of Aicill,' a treatise on the Criminal Law of Ireland, said to have been composed in the third century of the Christian Era.

OF the pieces in the privately printed volume of "Inedited Poetical Miscellanies, 1584–1700 A.D." that we noticed last week, at least ten short ones turn out to have been printed and edited before.

M. H. MALTZAN has published, in 3 vols. 8vo., his 'Travels in the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli.'

A REPRINT of the Frankfort edition of 1688 of 'La Famouse Comédienne, or History of La Guérin, the Wife and Widow of Molière,' has appeared in Paris. M. Jules Bonassies adds a Preface, notes and collations of other editions.

M. AMÉDÉE ROUX is the author of a new work entitled 'Histoire de la Littérature Italienne Contemporaine.' There is, however, room for a more complete and careful work on the subject.

THE twenty-fourth part (Red—Ret) of the great 'Dictionnaire de la Langue Française,' by M. Littré, has just been issued. The merit of this book is hardly yet recognized in England. It is the only etymological French dictionary with a series of examples from the earliest period to modern times, and deserves strong support.

M. MONRIN has published what seems to be a valuable contribution to the history of France in 'Les Comtes de Paris. Histoire de l'Avènement de la Troisième Race.'

A BOOK lately published in Paris that ought to interest Englishmen, is 'Laurence Sterne, sa Personne et ses Ouvrages: Étude, précédée d'un Fragment Inédit de Sterne,' by P. Stapfer.

M. ARSENE HOUSAYE has in the press a new work, entitled 'Les Courtisanes du Monde.' This is to form a pendant to his 'Grandes

Dames' and 'Parisiennes,' and to complete his "grand series of contemporary studies." This done, M. Houssaye quits romance, and devotes himself to the Fine Arts and his History of the Eighteenth Century. So much the better for his reputation as a writer;—besides, the world must be pretty well sick of his pseudo-philosophic studies.

M. PAUL MEYER reviews favourably in the *Revue Critique* a book most important to the editors of mediæval Latin texts, whether in the Rolls Series or out of it, C. Thurot's 'Extracts from Divers Latin Manuscripts, a Contribution to the History of the Grammatical Doctrines of the Middle Ages.' It gives (among other things) the rules recognized by the mediæval grammarians for the spelling of Latin in their day, and will thus enable those editors who are not content to follow their best MS. at least to correct it reasonably, and not force on it the spelling of Poggio and the fifteenth century, called "classical" in England till Mr. Munro's time, and which Lord Romilly's rules bid his editors adopt. This is the one weak point in Lord Romilly's scheme, and he should at once remove it.

ACCORDING to the *Augsburger Zeitung*, there is a prospect that a new building will soon be erected for the University of Vienna.

SIGNOR ALESSANDRO GHIRARDINI has published at Milan a handsome quarto entitled 'Studj sulla Lingua Umana sopra alcune Antiche Inscrizioni e sulla Ortografia Italiana.'

A REMARKABLE sale has been going on during the present week at Boston (United States), namely, that of the historical library,—books relating chiefly to the literature and history of North and South America,—once the property of the late Henry Stevens, founder of the Vermont Historical and Antiquarian Society. The collection numbered about 5,000 volumes and MSS., some of which belong to Mr. Stevens' heirs, who confess, in a quaint preface to the Catalogue, that they prefer the money to the books. We refer to this Catalogue because it is as full of fun as of useful knowledge; and is so written and compiled as to be no invaluable addition to the history of American literature and of subjects connected with it.

MR. JAMES LENOX, who is favourably known on this side of the Atlantic as one of the most ardent and liberal of American collectors, has presented his important and valuable library to the city of New York. The collection is very rich in ancient Bibles and in works illustrative of the early history of the United States. It includes also a Shakspere collection of some importance—the four folio editions and several of the quartos. In addition to the gift of the library, Mr. Lenox offers an endowment of the large amount of three hundred thousand dollars.

A NEW universal Musical Lexicon is being published at Berlin, edited by Hermann Mendel. It is to extend to about sixty numbers, and to include explanations of all the terms used in music, of the principles of acoustics, harmony, orchestration, &c., as well as biographies of musicians, notices of compositions, and an historical review of the development and progress of music in all its branches. Its title is the 'Musikalischs Conversations Lexikon.'

SCIENCE

A SUB-WAY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S last letters, published 8th November, 1869, in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society, mention that "tribes live in underground houses in Rua. Some excavations are said to be thirty miles long, and have running rills in them—a whole district can stand a siege in them. The 'writings' therein, I have been told by some of the people, are drawings of animals, and not letters, otherwise I should have gone to see them. People very dark, well made, and outer angle of eyes slanting inwards."

Also, in his letter to Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Livingstone mentions "there is a large tribe of Troglodytes in Rua, with excavations thirty miles in length, and a running rill passing along the entire street. They ascribe these rock-dwellings to the hand of the Deity. The writings in them are drawings of animals; if they had been letters, I must have gone to see them. People very black, strong, and outer angles of eyes upwards."

We are not told where Rua exactly stands, but that it is the most northerly point hitherto reached by the great explorer, and the point to which he had followed the waters from 10° and 12° south latitude. In a map, published in Capt. Speke's 'What led to the Discovery of the Nile,' the territory of Uruwa is marked down as about 100 miles to the west of the centre of Lake Tanganyika; this territory is half-way across the continent of Africa, and traders for ivory and copper have reached it from Zanzibar. I conclude that Capt. Speke's Uruwa and Dr. Livingstone's Rua are one and the same place; but if the latter is not able to bring us home an account of this great sub-way, it is so marvellous—surpassing any subterraneous passage we know of in Nature, that I hope some traveller may be enterprising enough to go and report on its position and appearance in our day.

In the mean time, I may describe how I came to hear of a similar, or the same, tunnel, said to be on the highway between Loowemba (Lobemba) and Ooroongoo (Marungu) near the Lake Tanganyika.

Capt. Speke and I had amongst our followers a native named Manua, who had travelled most of the routes in Central Africa. He was intelligent, observant, and, besides being a good companion, he knew the names and uses of nearly all the plants we met with. He and I conversed a great deal on the objects around us, and while our party, all mounted on camels, were crossing the Nubian Desert—from Aboo Ahmed to Korosko—the country was so peculiar that I asked him whether in his varied travels he had ever seen anything like it. I will give a short description of what the country was. It rose in a succession of ridges as regularly as the waves of the sea; the heights were of slate, and the valleys of sand. In crossing these ridges, the camels walked over the edges of the slate in single file, for the path was narrow and very rugged. Once in the valleys we were surrounded, as if within a fortress, by walls of slate rock, say 400 feet high; no exit visible, and the horizon a jagged outline of peaks. Such then was the valley of Dullah, where I asked Manua if he had ever seen any country resembling it: his reply was, "This country reminds me of what I saw in the country to the south of the Lake Tanganyika, when travelling with an Arab's caravan from Unjanyembé. There is a river there called the Kaôma, running into the lake, the sides of which are similar in precipitosity to the rocks before us." I then asked, Do the people cross this river in boats?—"No, they have no boats; and even if they had, the people could not land, as the sides are too steep: they pass underneath the river by a natural tunnel, or subway. He and all his party went through it on their way from Toowemba to Ooroongoo, and returned by it. He described its length, as having taken them from sunrise till noon to pass through it, and so high, that if mounted upon camels they could not touch the top. Tall reeds, the thickness of a walking-stick, grew inside; the road was strewed with

white pebbles, and so wide—400 yards—that they could see their way tolerably well while passing through it. The rocks looked as if they had been planed by artificial means. Water never came through from the river over-head; it was procured by digging wells. Manua added, that the people of Wambwe take shelter in this tunnel, and live there with their families and cattle, when molested by the Watuts, a warlike race, descended from the Zooloo Kafirs.

The two accounts are similar in every respect except as to its length and the manner of procuring water. Dr. Livingstone's informant made the Sub-way thirty miles in extent; my informant marched through it in six hours, say fifteen miles, and saw no running rill within it; but a wet season would account for this. I, therefore, have not the slightest doubt that such a place exists, and that it is no excavation or anything formed by man. How, therefore, can such a place of such vast extent have originated? I infer from the stratifications of slate which I saw in the Dullah Valley that in the case of the Tanganyika tunnel the strata there have been so displaced as to form within a natural pointed arch or a channel underneath the stratification.

Manua did not mention that there were any writings or figures upon the stone, but he described them as black or dark, and as if their surfaces had been made smooth and flat, thereby giving me the idea that they were most probably slate, if not basalt. The natives look on it as an m'zimo or sacred spot.

J. A. GRANT.

CANDIDATES FOR THE "F.R.S."

SOME of your contemporaries have published the names of the fifty-three candidates who offer themselves this year for election into the Royal Society. Why not publish the names of the aspirants who are "up" at the Athenæum, the Reform, or any other club? Do the public take interest in the men who happen to covet the distinction of the F.R.S.? I am at a loss to conceive a motive for publication, unless "pour encourager" the forlorn hope, or to serve as a warning to unwary ambition. The forlorn hope musters strong this year. When we look through the certificates as they hang in our meeting-room, we see some that have been up eight times, some six, some four, some three; but still they re-appear, perhaps in the hope to effect by importunity that which they cannot accomplish by merit. It is a display which makes me melancholy, and I ask, with my confrères—What will it lead to? Do we see in this also a proof of the struggle for existence?

Of the fifty-three candidates, twenty come from among physicians and surgeons, and include some who have a reputation as physiologists, and a number who are eminent practitioners only. Eight are civil engineers, of whom some have achieved their reward in the large amount of money they have made. The naval and military professions contribute six, and the Church supplies four, leaving fifteen unclassed, but who represent different branches of science.

Out of all these, our Council may be able to select such a fifteen as we should not be unwilling to elect on the day appointed in June next. Meanwhile I would inquire whether anything can be done to keep the list of candidates free from the burden of a forlorn hope in future, and the statements of qualifications within reasonable limits?

F. R. S.

A FISH MUSEUM.

It may be news to some of our readers that a Fish Museum (perhaps we should say piscicultural) is open free to the public in the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. Any one interested in the important question about re-stocking our rivers with fish, may there see how the young swarms—which are to colonize many of our streams—are bred. The hatching troughs are just now alive with a very small fry but recently emerged from the egg. These include salmon, salmon-trout, common trout, the ombre chevalier, Great Lake trout and the salmo-fontinalis or American brook trout.

trout. The later are contributed by the Commissioners for American Fisheries, from Mr. Seth Green's establishment. There are also young salmon from one year to three years old to be seen in a prosperous condition, in the rearing-ponds. Besides all this, a fine series of models of fish, coloured to the life, and a complete collection of fishing-nets from a manufactory at Bridport, add to the interest and utility of the museum, which, as we understand, belongs to Mr. Frank Buckland, whose endeavours to encourage fish-breeding are well known and appreciated.

SIEMENS'S STEEL.

AMONG the articles exhibited at Sir Edward Sabine's conversazioni were Mr. C. W. Siemens's specimens of steel, which have not yet had the notice they so well deserve; they represented the metal in various forms and conditions, and in different stages of manufacture. The process by which this steel is produced may be briefly stated thus:—Good haematite ore and spathic ore are mixed and treated with carbonaceous materials, by which their total or partial reduction into metallic iron is effected. This metallic iron is then subjected to very intense heat on the open hearth of a Siemens regenerative gas-furnace, and in certain given quantities, or series of instalments, is dropped into a bath of cast iron previously prepared in the furnace. This operation is continued until the requisite degree of decarbonization is arrived at; and manganese is added in the form of ore or of Spiegeleisen. The quantity of molten metal thus produced in one charge is about four tons: it is tipped into a ladle, and poured into iron moulds in the usual way, and forms steel of the highest quality. To those acquainted with the ordinary way of making steel the superiority of this process will be manifest, while as regards cost it effects a great saving. One ton of steel ingots may be produced with a ton and a half of cheap small coal. The ordinary Sheffield process requires from five to six tons of fuel for one ton of steel. The new process is now actively carried on at the Landore-Siemens Steel Company's Works, near Swansea.

TARCHIANI AND BILLI'S METHOD OF EMBALMING.

THE experiments which have recently been made in Italy for the purpose of discovering a method by which animal substances might be embalmed, or attain to a stony consistency by which they might be preserved from natural decay for an indefinite period, have not been confined to Prof. Abbate in Southern Italy; for Messrs. Tarchiani & Billi, of Florence, have also succeeded in imparting a stony consistence to portions of the human viscera, such, for example, as the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys: these objects have very much the appearance, as well as the hardness of the well-known preparations of Segato, which are to be seen at the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, in Florence. The method by which this result was attained it will be remembered was lost to science at the death of the discoverer, as Segato never divulged his secret during his lifetime. Animals, such as cats, dogs and birds, have also been very well preserved by the present process of Tarchiani, particularly the latter, the feathers not being in the least manner apparently injured by the process of petrification, to which they had been submitted; these several preparations we have been assured by the discoverers have been embalmed without any of the contained viscera being removed, or touched; the animal, or a portion of the same, is placed in a bath containing the necessary ingredients, which are also stated to be very moderate in price and simple in their application; the same bath, we are also informed, will serve to prepare many objects, and can be kept for a long period without deteriorating or losing any of its original strength. Tarchiani having so far succeeded in petrifying animal substances, which process might be applied to the preservation of anatomical preparations, as well as to objects of natural history, has endeavoured to apply his system to the preservation of meat and

poultry, with a view to its application in South America. Several pounds of raw beef were placed in a box containing the antiseptic agent in the month of August, 1869; the box was then closed, and seals placed upon it in the presence of several witnesses; these same parties were present at the opening of the box in the month of February, 1870 (the seals having been examined to ascertain that they had not been tampered with); the meat was then found to be perfectly free from smell, and was considered to be sound; it was then roasted and eaten by many persons present, and was considered to have acquired a taste as if it had been placed in a strong solution of salt, although not in any manner presenting the appearance that beef acquires when it has remained for some time in pickle: the colour was natural, and the beef entirely free from any odour; the fat had been particularly well preserved; in fact, the beef was considered to be far superior to any meat that might have been placed for the same period (six months) in brine. This first experiment, however satisfactory it may have appeared to be, as a first essay, was not considered sufficiently conclusive by the members of the Committee appointed to examine into the merits of the process, to warrant any report being drawn up for presentation to the Italian Government; consequently a second trial was demanded, and on the 20th of February, 1870, twenty to thirty pounds of raw meat were placed in a box, which was then closed, and sealed by the members of the Committee in the presence of many witnesses; the box was then deposited in safe keeping, to be opened on the 20th of May, 1870, in the presence of the parties who have affixed their seals, when a careful examination of the contents will take place, and a correct report will be made to the Italian Government as to the value of Messrs. Tarchiani and Billi's process.

A. B. ARCHBALD.

METEOROLOGY IN ITALY.

PROF. ZANTEDESCHI has published his fourth yearly Report on Temperature in Italy, showing the hourly, daily, monthly and annual oscillations of heat, for 1867. He takes notice also of meteors, hurricanes, thunderstorms and earthquakes, and indicates their connexion with atmospheric electricity, with disturbances of the magnet, and with astronomical phenomena. The learned Professor believes that the movements of the clinometer may be used after the manner of a clock, to show the daily rotation and annual and secular revolutions of the earth, and of the solar system round other central systems. And he regards the currents of atmospheric electricity in their action on the magnet as better indicator of the approach of bad weather and storms than the barometer; and cites cases in point. Although this Report contains much that is speculative, it serves to show one of the tendencies of natural science. A theorist works with spirit, and makes mistakes, until nature sets him right with her stubborn facts. Prof. Zantedeschi has done much good work for science, and being an active investigator may be expected to do yet more.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 31.—General Sir E. Sabine, K.C.B., President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On the Relation between the Sun's Altitude and the Chemical Intensity of Total Daylight in a Cloudless Sky,' by Dr. Roscoe and Dr. Thorpe, and 'On the Acids contained in Crab Oil,' by Mr. W. I. Wonfor.

ASIATIC.—April 4.—Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., President, in the chair.—Capt. R. St. John, Messrs. C. W. Wilmot, and H. Alabaster were elected Members.—The paper read was by Mr. F. V. Dickens, 'A Brief Account of the Chief Cosmical Ideas now Current among the Better Educated Classes in Japan.' The account given by the writer is taken for the most part from the 'Yedo Oho Setsyo,' published at Yedo in 1861. This work is a kind of encyclopedic hand-book in

two volumes, the first being a dictionary, the second, the chief source of this paper, a sort of compendium of useful knowledge, illustrated with numerous and excellent woodcuts. The Great Primary Principle (Tai-Kyoku) separating into its parts, the result was the Firmament (Tai-Yōten), by which the earth is supposed to be surrounded, as the yolk of an egg is surrounded by the white. There are two elemental principles, from either, or the combination of which, everything originates,—a Male, or developing, and a Female, or receptive one. The Earth is supposed to have been formed by the condensation of the Female Principle in the middle of the Heavens, and generally believed to be square in form, though in reality it was spherical. The Sun, on the contrary, was the product of the Great Male Principle; it was a ball of fiery matter moving round with the revolution of the Heavens, in which it was fixed; the way thus described is called the Yellow Way. The Moon originated in the Female Principle, being a condensation from moisture. Its path is called the White Way. Besides these there are five planets, which derive from the Male Principle, and neither wax nor wane. The views of the Setsyo are then explained regarding the origin and nature of the principal natural phenomena, showing a good deal of their original cosmical and astronomical notions and superstitions, not a little affected, it would seem, by an acquaintance with the result of European science. The writer concludes in briefly criticizing the Japanese system as propounded by the Yedo Setsyo. The origin and nature of the Tai-Kyoku, or Primary Principle, of which the two elementary forces were considered to be parts, were not even touched upon, and the mind was satisfied to explain everything, even itself, by a reference thereto,—even the Divine Beings descended from this Prime Cause, and though there were innumerable gods, there was no God in Chinese and Japanese philosophy. It was thus easily comprehended that the better educated, freeing themselves from the more vulgar superstitions, should become utter indifferentists to everything except material comfort and the dictates of a code of honour for the most part traditional and artificial.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—April 4.—A. R. Wallace, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. J. Weir drew attention to the enormous amount of injury caused by the presence of weevils in granaries, mentioning an instance where, from 74 tons of Spanish wheat, 10 cwt. of the beetles were screened out, and another instance where, from 145 tons of American maize, 35 cwt. were screened out; in each case the depredator was *Calandra oryzæ*.—The Secretary exhibited a mole-cricket captured by Mr. A. P. Falconer on his return from Philæ to Alexandria—probably the *Gryllotalpa cophta* of De Haan and Savigny.—Mr. A. Müller read a note on the odour of certain Cynipidae.—Mr. H. Vaughan exhibited a number of specimens of *Dianthæcia carpophaga*, showing a large amount of variation in colour, bred from larvae found near Croydon.—Mr. Weir exhibited *Argynnis*, *Adippe* and *Niobe*, and their respective varieties *Cledoxa* and *Eris*, with reference to Mr. Butler's suggestion that the two are but one species.—Mr. F. Smith exhibited some remarkable Hymenoptera from the Rocky Mountains, the *Masaris vespoidea* of Cressen, and *Pterochilus 5-fasciatus* of Say.—Mr. G. R. Crotch communicated 'Notes on the British species of *Dasytes*'

CHEMICAL.—March 30.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Prof. Williamson, President, in the chair.—The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, A. W. Williamson; Vice Presidents, J. H. Gilbert, E. Frankland, A. Matthiessen, H. M. Noad, W. Odling and T. Redwood; Secretaries, A. Harcourt and W. H. Perkin; Foreign Secretary, H. Müller; Treasurer, F. A. Abel; Ordinary Members of the Council, E. Atkinson, H. Bassett, E. T. Chapman, F. Field, D. Forbes, M. Holzmann, E. J. Mills, W. J. Russell, M. Simpson, R. Angus Smith, J. Tyndall, LL.D., and A. Voelcker.—The President, in delivering the usual address, congratulated the Fellows on the increasing useful-

ness and prosperity of the Society. He mentioned as the most interesting incident in the history of the past year, the delivery, by M. Dumas, of the inaugural Faraday Lecture, which indeed was an impressive tribute to the memory of the great philosopher. Next, it was stated that the Council had thought it to be of importance to give greater publicity to the proceedings of the Society, and that accordingly arrangements had been made for sending abstracts of the papers to such periodicals as desire to publish them. Another matter of importance, which has been referred to a sub-committee of the Council, is the plan to publish, conjointly with the French Chemical Society, monthly reports of all that is done in the science in England, France and Germany. The President hopes at the next anniversary meeting to be able to congratulate the Society on the commencement of a system of international working. After having stated the present number of Fellows and other matters concerning the state of the Society, the President delivered an impressive speech in memory of Thomas Graham, who died on the 16th of September of last year. The leading features of this speech are to be found in the biographical sketch which appeared in the first number of *Nature*, but the following allusions to Graham's official career are new. "In 1855 Graham was appointed Master of the Mint, an office which Sir John Herschel had recently resigned. His illustrious friend Hoffmann gives a lively description of the manner how Graham discharged the responsible duties of his high office. The new Master of the Mint showed an activity, a circumspection, a mastery of details, an amount of industry, and when occasion required, an impartial severity, which astonished every one—more especially some of the officials of the Mint. Such requirements had not hitherto been made, nor such control exercised. A strong resistance was made to the plans of innovation and alteration of the new Master. It was years before he gained a complete victory and before he was able to return to his favourite study,—the study of nature. But at last this longed-for period came, and a series of happy years followed. Some of Graham's most beautiful researches date from this period. They sprang from a pure love of science. Graham needed to earn no name or position,—both had long been his undisputed property." The President concluded this commemorative speech by saying that, in many of his ideas Graham was in advance of his contemporaries, and that the results of his labours will be sure to stand the test of future investigations.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—April 4.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—F. Braby, B. Croft, H. Doulton, W. Evans, F. G. W. Fearon, J. Fowler, Lieut.-Gen. F. W. Hamilton, C.B., Mrs. E. M. Joachim, T. Hawksley, M.D., W. G. Lettsom, Miss A. E. Smith, S. Smith, and C. Sweet were elected Members.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 5.—C. B. Vignoles, Esq., President, in the chair.—At the Monthly Ballot, the following candidates were elected: as Members, Messrs. J. Bailey, W. Elsdon, A. K. Mackinnon and T. F. M'Nay; and as Associates, Messrs. J. Anstie, B.A., J. C. Boys, T. Cargill, J. R. France, H. Gaerth, D. Gravell, Lieut. G. E. Grover, R.E., F. James, J. Kincaid, B.A., H. E. Milner, T. Newbigging, E. B. Ricketts, F. W. Stent, F. J. Tatam and C. E. Trotter.—The paper read was, 'On the Dressing of Lead Ores,' by Mr. T. Sopwith, jun.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Architectural, 8.—Social Science, 8.—"Pauperism and Self-help," Mr. C. Lampert. Geographical, 8.—"A Fund's Explorations in Western and Central Tibet," Major T. G. Montgomerie; "Account of Attempt by a Native Envoy to reach the French Missionaries in Tibet," Capt. J. G. Scott. TUES. Ethnological, 8.—"Drawing of Lead Ores Discussion; 'Maintenance &c. of Railway Rolling Stock,'" Mr. R. Price Williams. WED. Ethnological, 8.—"Danish Element in Population of Cleveland, Yorkshire," Mr. J. C. Atkinson; "Ancient Tribal System of Ireland," Mr. H. M. Westropp; "The Brain in the Study of Ethnology," Dr. Donovon. Photographic, 8.—Social Science, 8.—"Health and Disease in their Economic Relations," Dr. Guy (at the Society of Arts' House). WED. Microscopical, 8.—"Colouring Matter derived from Decomposition of Various Substances," Mr. J. C. Atkinson. THURS. Geological, 8.—"Fossil Mammal Remains in China," Prof. Owen; "Further Discovery of Fossil Elephants in Malta," Dr. A. A. Caruana; "Large Coal-measure Reptile from the Low Main Coal Shale," Mr. T. P. Barkas.

THURS. Archæological Association, 8.—"Fans: their Antiquity and Uses," Mr. H. F. Holt. Mathematical, 8.—"Mechanical Description of a Nodal Bi-circular Quartic," Prof. Cayley.

Science Gossip.

We learn, with regret, the death of Mr. J. T. Graves, F.R.S. Mr. Graves was formerly Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London, but he was well known as a mathematician, and collected a valuable mathematical library, which has been bequeathed to University College.

A NEW edition of 'The Honey Bee,' by Dr. E. Bevan, M.D., will soon appear. It will be edited by Mr. W. Munn.

THE Society of Arts has announced that the Annual Conversazione of the Members and their friends will take place at the South Kensington Museum on Wednesday, the 4th May.

THE Council of the Statistical Society (on the suggestion of some other societies,) has invited to a conference at 12, St. James's Square, delegates from the scientific societies, that are anxious to obtain better accommodation. The conference will probably result in a combined application to Government for the accommodation required. At present the societies, not provided for at Burlington House, not only have to meet heavy charges for rent, which are in diminution of their scientific fund, but their arrangements are embarrassed from having no permanent abode, and being subjected to the necessity of moving about on changes of tenure. Several societies are threatened with the inconvenience, which is one special reason for calling the conference.

MR. B. ANNINSON, B.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, has discovered a hitherto unnoticed muscle in the human body.

GENERAL MORIN has pointed out that under certain circumstances gun-cotton explodes spontaneously—a serious drawback to its use in war.

PROF. HUXLEY'S work, 'Man's Place in Nature,' has been translated into Italian by Professore Pietro Marchi, under the title of 'L'Uomo nella Natura.'

AN international exhibition is to be opened at Cassel on the first of June this year, and will continue open for three months.

MISS MORGAN, an English lady, has proceeded to the degree of M.D. in the University of Zurich. Her thesis was read before an audience of over four hundred people, and was received with loud applause.

M. HENRY LIOUVILLE, in a paper read before the Académie des Sciences, points out that pathological modifications,—aneurisms, for instance, in the vessels of the brain,—may often be ascertained to exist by the detection of similar changes in the vessels of the retina.

M. SPRING, in a paper read at Brussels, remarks that Strabo asserts that the ancient Irish considered it creditable to eat the bodies of their parents, and that St. Jerome speaks of cannibals in Gaul. These ancient authorities added to the peculiar way in which human remains found in caves are often fractured establish, in M. Spring's opinion, the fact that all the inhabitants of north-west Europe were at one time anthropophagous.

AT the last meeting of the Académie des Sciences there was an interesting controversy with regard to the specific heat of water when near its point of maximum density. M. Hirn is of opinion that the calorific capacity of water does not vary when the temperature approaches 4° C., but M. Regnault thinks he has observed some slight variation near this point.

THE third part of Manzoni's 'Memoir on the Fossil Bryozoa of Italy' has appeared. The author describes no less than fifteen new species of the genus Lepralia.

THE learned author of the 'Fisica del Globo,' Prof. Gerolamo Boccardo, has made a valuable addition to Italian scientific literature by his recent work 'Sismopirologia, Terremoti, Volcani e Lente Oscillazioni del Suolo.'

DOTTOR PIETRO BALESTRA'S new work 'Ricerche ed Esperienze sulla Natura e Genesi del Miasma Palustre,' published at Rome, in which the author discusses the origin of the miasma, and the best remedies to be applied, is one of vital interest to Italians.

In a paper on Indian *Arachnoidea*, communicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Dr. Stoliczka expresses his hope that persons may be found in different parts of India who will feel sufficiently interested in natural history to collect and send to him specimens of spiders from their several localities; so that eventually a descriptive book may be published which shall parallel Blackwall's admirable work on the British spiders.

FROM Salvador, in Central America, we learn that the chairs in the University have been filled and the medical school completed. A botanic garden and a museum are attached to the School.

A PROFITABLE colony is worth a word of notice. The Island of Labuan, about fifty square miles in extent, contains coal in such abundance that there are four hundred million tons available of good quality. Native miners, instructed by Europeans, are now actively employed in "getting" the coal, which is supplied to the ships in the Royal Navy, to the mail steamers, and is exported to Singapore, Hongkong, and the French, Dutch and Spanish settlements. We hear that Thomson's road steamer, with the broad india-rubber wheel tires, is to be used for hauling the coal from the mines to the shipping-wharf. Under these circumstances Labuan may be expected to show an increasing revenue for many years to come.

SULPHUR beds have been discovered in California, and the quantity refined is increasing daily.

DR. DYER, of Philadelphia, has made a post-mortem examination of the eyes of four executed criminals, and in each case he found a greater or less fracture of the crystalline lens.

M. MARTIN records an instance in which the heart was on the right side of the body. The subject was a child aged nine, and the heart had during life been irregular in its action.

FINE ARTS

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond Street.—FIRST SPRING EXHIBITION OF PICTURES NOW OPEN.—Admission, One Shilling. THOS. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 25th, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Seven. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS will CLOSE THIS DAY, April 9.—GALLERY, Conduit Street, Regent Street.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS NOW OPEN, including 'St. Hubert's Stag,' by Rose Bonheur.—Admission, 1s.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS OPEN DAILY from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 23, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Rossini,' 'Titania,' 'Francesca da Rimini,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.

FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN AT T. MCLEAN'S New Gallery, 7, Haymarket.—Admission on presentation of private address card.

OLD BOND STREET GALLERY.—The SPRING EXHIBITION of Pictures in Oil and Water Colours is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Open at Nine. G. F. CHESTER, J. Hon. Sec. J. W. BENSON, J. Secs.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

ALTHOUGH there is not much in this gallery that is of solid value, the whole is at least exceptionally attractive and brilliant; so many productions that are superficially admirable have of late been but rarely brought together. We will take the examples in their order on the walls. M. Alma-Tadema is likely to be domesticated with us, and his pictures, if they continue to be as carefully wrought as hitherto, will be always welcome; already, however, there are not wanting signs of decay in self-respect on the part of this most fortunate of the

pupils of Leys. A picture before us is in point. *Ancient Roman Wine Merchants* (No. 2), a group of such, tasting liquors from amphoræ of old sealings, and with much display of knowledge of character on their keen faces,—is a jewel in these respects, and not often surpassed in colour, lighting and that archaeology which adds so much to the charm of the painter's works; yet, when he erred of yore in opacity and heaviness of painting, as in the shadows, so now he seems likely to fail in the opposite extreme, and give us flimsy painting and art of easy kinds. That M. Alma-Tadema has already the honour of being the model for men of smaller calibre than his own is obvious to any who have looked round Art-exhibitions here, in Belgium, in his native Holland, and in Paris.—Madame H. Browne sends a pretty and very artistic picture, styled *Egyptian Boys Chanting the Koran* (3); four lads squat on the floor, dressed in red, blue, green and black, and singing with capitally expressed actions.—M. A. Arzt has several pictures, of which *A Piquant Repast* (10), a young French student receiving oysters from the hands of his mistress, a *grisette*, shows a great deal of spirit and character; the faces are common and rather vulgar, but eminently apt.—M. Goupil's "*L'Heure du Rendezvous*" (15), a damsel looking at the reflexion of her smartly dressed figure in a mirror before she keeps an assignation, is an excellent illustration of French dexterity in painting, and unusually hard. Her expression is well rendered and spirited.—There is much humour in *The Foster Brother and Sister* (14); the visit of a country-woman with her son, a shy boy, to her former charge, a little girl, and her mother. More soberly treated than the last, this is a pleasing picture, notwithstanding its somewhat heavy painting and opacity of colour. The story is tolerably well told.

The pictures by means of which Ary Scheffer won popularity were of the same order, but more genuine in sentiment than the three-quarter figure of Christ standing, with one hand raised in a sentimental attitude, and crying "*Oh! Jerusalem, Jerusalem!*" (17). Mawkish sentimentality had reached its climax with Scheffer; it never went further in any hands than in his when this work was produced. Poor, tame, trite, weak and pallid, its design, attitude, painting and colouring are exemplary of the artist's defects at their worst. Its sentimentality is odious.—*Treasured Mementoes* (22), by M. Saintin,—a young lady reading letters which she has taken from a casket,—is painted with extreme dexterity and brilliancy. There is a capitally-rendered effect of light on the figure, which has too much of portraiture to be quite satisfactory, and is not very beautiful. The green chair in which she sits offends in colour and hardness.—*The Family Scrap-Book* (24), by M. E. Frère, is not so good as others here by the same; of which *Helping Herself* (63), although the least pretending, and solidly painted, is the aptest, to our tastes; it represents a child seated in a chair-at-table, and feasting to her heart's content. This, like the former, is treated with the artist's ordinary skill.—Another dextrously-painted and brilliant little work is that by M. Kaeinmerer, *The Favourite Author* (25),—an elderly gentleman seated and reading; it reproduces the manner of Leys.—In M. De Jonghe's dashing pictures of *genre*, French dexterity and *chic* reach their height. There is an example of his most agreeably flimsy craftsmanship in *Playing from Memory* (42),—a young lady at a piano. The artist seems in this work to have been affected, to an unusual extent, by the success of M. A. Stevens; the latter, as we shall see presently, at times approaches rather too closely for good fortune to the superficial mode of M. De Jonghe.

M. T. L. E. Meissonier has two small and characteristic pictures: neither of these is so elaborate as his earlier works, but they have the solidity, truthful rendering of textures and expressiveness which distinguish the painter. These examples show no advance on those which have gone before. The better of them is *Qui va là?* (47), which looks like part of a large composition; a sentry stands on guard in a tapestried room: this is full of spirit.

Halberdier on Guard (55) is of the same class as the last: its background is flimsy.—*A Quiet Spot in the Forest of Fontainebleau* (48), by Mdlle. R. Bonheur, will charm most of the admirers of her sunny studies; it is less solid, indeed less pretending, than usual; but so far as it goes, being little more than a pleasing sketch, it is very welcome: it represents deer in the sun-flecked shadows of dense trees, and a forest glade.—*A Willow Stream* (45), by M. Baisch, is capital; a true picture of solitude: a stream with a smooth surface, enriched by the reflexions of and shadows from the boughs and trunks of thickly standing trees; a greenish shimmer is on the waters, with here and there a bright flash of direct light reflected strongly; there are rich shadows of the banks to intensify the light.—*Going to Market* (54), by C. Troyon, back views of a donkey and a girl, is very admirable: a first-rate sketch.—*The Burgomaster's Daughter* (59), by M. C. Bisschop, is Rembrandtish in its aim and mode, and not unsuccessfully so; the face is, however, out of drawing. The picture represents a Dutch damsels seated, wearing one of the well-known head-dresses of gold-plates.—M. Schreyer is fortunately represented here by two not otherwise important pictures, *A Wallachian Team* (61), spear-armed drivers halting in winter at a village with their cattle, and *A Wallachian Chariot escorted by Cossacks* (139), a similarly good example.—M. J. L. Gérôme is not so well represented as his neighbour M. Schreyer, his *Game at Chess*, *Cairo* (69), soldiers of various troops intent on a match, is unpleasantly hard and blackish in the shadows; yet few could paint so well as this artist the many-coloured raiments of the men; few could give so well the expressions of their faces, the vitality of their attitudes; the rendering of some of the textures, as the deep rosy red of the man's jacket, who, on our left, sits near the board.—The renown of Mr. A. Stevens and the admirable qualities of his often exquisite—always powerful and original—productions claim honourable places for his works here and elsewhere. Like M. Gérôme, he is far from being at his best in two enjoyable pictures: *Nonchalance*—a title we do not understand—(75), and *La Visite* (76). In the former too much is demanded of our attention for the costumes of two ladies; not that these costumes are not capitally painted and rich in colour; while but one of them is defective in being hard: yet "clothes" will not make a picture; and there is little else here. A black Japanese screen is exquisitely wrought in colour, and is a solid piece of painting. If not so flat as it is, the lady's shawl would be a marvel; but it has been rather dexterously than heartily done.—After the above, let M. J. Breton, not unworthily, have place for his capital study of Breton peasant holding a taper and moving with uncovered head, as if on his way to pray. This is *Going to Mass* (82), a study for part of a large composition.—It is antithetical to turn attention from the grave masculine thoughts, pathos and simplicity of design, good and sound painting, and originality of M. Breton to the sentimentality of design, mawkish thought and bad execution of such a picture as that which M. Louis Gallait sends here in *Le Sentiment de la Maternité* (86); a reaper or gleaner, with her child on her knee, looking at a hen and chickens; a picture which is at once academical to the extreme of educated weakness and sentimental in the mode of the theatre; we cannot say a worse thing than this of a design in painting: altogether an illustration of feeble conception and conventional execution. The colour and texture of the corn are not falser than the drawing of the clouds and the colour of the sky. The greatest defect, apart from the false sentiment of the design, is the vulgarity of the demonstrative girl in front.

M. Vibert's *The Fountain* (100) is one of his dashing, splashing and rather vulgar pictures; a smartly-dressed *lorette*, with a coarse face, personating a nymph of unexceptionable character, masquerading and drinking water at a fountain. There is much "go" in this showy production. Another antithesis appears between the last and the next pictures which must be noticed here. *The Day*

Dream at the Well (96), by M. Bouguereau, an Italian contadina musing at a spring; her copper water-vessel stands in front; her hands rest on it; there is much felicity and fidelity in the rendering of the expression; that expression is pathetic, although a little academical; academical also beyond its extreme quietism in Art is the treatment of the whole in a quakerish severity which is in some degree affected. The arms are badly drawn and foreshortened.—Dr. C. Müller's *Twilight* (174) is a fair reproduction of the mode of M. Corot.—M. Perrault's *Going to Market* (182)—a life-sized figure of a girl seated by the wayside, near a wood. Here the influence of academical training is obvious; the execution is too smooth to be pleasing. The design is, nevertheless, good, the expression pathetic and the local colouring excellent. This is one of the pictures which schools make popular, if not perfect. It is curiously deficient in varieties of texture, the face, draperies, foliage and other accessories are alike smooth, yet not unsubstantial.

M. Israels has a way of treating subjects of the simplest pathos with intense effect and perfect fidelity, so that he never fails to move us. He tells his stories, obvious as their points are, with rare dignity and distinctness: he puts the elements of pictures together with rare felicity. He has seldom given so many signs of possessing the powers which are thus implied as in the picture which is before us, and styled *The Remedy* (184)—the administration of such a thing to an invalid, who lies in one of the cupboard-like beds of a Dutch farm-house, or fisherman's hut. An old fisherman sits near the foot of the couch, and watches the act; a sympathizing girl leans at his knee; an infant plays innocently at his feet.—*Cattle leaving the Woods—Autumn* (191), by M. F. Lamorinière, is a capital landscape, rather hard in execution, and not a little flat, but delicately treated.—M. F. Heilbuth has a reputation for depicting such subjects as that which *The Promenade at Rome* (198) represents. An obsequious personage humbly salutes a scarlet-robed dignitary of his Church; attendants and companions are grouped near. Behind are the sparsely-foliated trees of the city; the bare walks, with statues standing in the thin shadows; balustrades, benches and idlers: farther off rise the domes and walls of Rome. The figures are designed with remarkable spirit and complete expressiveness; the effect, with all its dry mode of treatment, is faithful, and artistically employed.—In No. 200 we have an effective and solemn-looking landscape, which is unfortunately hung so that one cannot study it so completely as may be desirable. It is certainly powerful and grave. It is styled *Sunset* (200) and the work of M. E. Breton.

On the upper floor of this gallery is a small collection of drawings, of various degrees of merit and interest; also picture styled *4 Matinée Musicale* (219), by M. F. de Madrazo: an extremely brilliant representation of a Spanish interior, gorgeously furnished with Moorish glass, pottery, tapestries, mirrors and carpets. An elderly gentleman sits at a spinet,—a young lady stands and sings at the back of his chair,—a man plays a guitar accompaniment. The faces are hideously vulgar, but the picture is charmingly resplendent in lighting, colour and textures.

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THIS exhibition is one of average interest and attractiveness; not worse, and certainly not better, than usual. *Morning on the Thames* (17), by Mr. T. F. Wainwright, showing sunlight breaking through clouds in rays that spread both above and below, is painterly, but effective.—A good marine picture is that by Mr. E. Hayes, *Early Morning: French Fishing-Boats off Beachy Head* (22), where the sea is capitally handled. This work evinces knowledge and thought, yet we notice that Mr. Hayes's seas, whether of the Irish or English Channel, are alike in colour, and that he is a mannerist in skies as well as in waves.—Mr. A. B. Cole's *Beech Trees, Up Park* (30), is cleverly rather than thoughtfully painted: much dexterity appears

in the treatment of the foliage. This is less a picture than a pleasing piece of furniture.—In the last the artistic faculty of the painter does not seem to have been at work; the next is an example of another sort, as different from its forerunner here as its subject is from that of the other. It is styled "*His Gift*" (39), by Mr. W. A. Walker: a not lovely lady with a casket: a picture which shows a natural but unrefined sense of colour in the artist's mind: it is pathetic and expressive.—Mrs. E. B. King's *Breakfast* (66), a child feeding a bird in a cage which hangs by a window, is a trifle, pretty in conception, but opaque and coarse in execution.—*Evening in the Vale of Chynd* (73), by Mr. J. Finnie, is valuable on account of its apt treatment of an expansive subject, but defective in a mechanical mode of execution. As to this peculiar defect, it is safe here, and the facility it gives is invariably fatal.—Mr. Ludovici's *Ophelia* (74) shows fancy and a well-felt expression, but is flimsy and curiously ill-drawn.—Mr. G. S. Walters seems to copy Mr. Hayes in Marine subjects and his mode or manner: see *Oyster-Boats off the Mumbles Head* (104).

A few pictures by eminent artists are the life of this Exhibition. Among these is Mr. Leighton's study of an Italian man, "*A Study*" (112), a learned, grave, powerful example for most of the figure painters here.—Mr. A. B. Donaldson is vigorous in the design of *A Mission Sermon at Rome* (113), a preacher preaching with all the power his training has given, using an effective action in appealing to his audience. The composition strikes us as being rather ungainly; the handling is certainly coarse, and the whole paint in a dashing way. Some of the expressions, if not novel, are apt and good. This is the best picture we have seen by the artist, whose wretched *Gretchen* (502) astounds us, and makes us think of his folly in exhibiting it.—Mr. Robertson's *Breton Peasant Woman* (120) is rather weak, but has a sweet and expressive face.—Of mechanically-painted and seemingly valuable pictures Mr. A. A. Glendening's *Temple Weir, on the Thames* (116) is a fair example.—An original marine painter, such as Mr. H. Moore, ought to do himself justice by using greater refinement than appears in *Weather Moderating; Fishing-Boats Going Out* (117); coarsely-laid lumps of white paint insufficiently represent the foam of breaking waves, and mar what is otherwise beautiful and true in a study of light bursting through the denser clouds of a stormy sky, and casting brightness on a long and broad path, so to say, over which some fishing-smacks are running swiftly. This work is firmly treated, and evinces such knowledge of nature as is doubly welcome here. See also *Evening* (170) by the same artist.

Mr. T. Heaphy is another who is unjust to himself; he displays too great haste to reap even scanty fruits of skill, and provokes one to think how much it is desirable that he should respect himself. An illustration of the history of "*She Stoops to Conquer*" (164) is in point; it is less carefully wrought than usual, by a little, which is, however, all; the artist misses the best. A similar work is No. 309, "*Oliver Goldsmith discovering his mistake*".—Mr. Heaphy is outrageously showy in his pictures, but never vulgar. Mr. W. Bromley seems always vulgar, and although he evidently strives to make a little work go far, he never succeeds in being so nearly agreeable as to be showy. With all his goodwill, his works are at once dull and vulgar. These qualities pervade No. 187, an illustration of the sale of tea two centuries since; of it the very design, the expressions, dresses, features are vulgar, yet without a grain of coarseness. Mr. Heaphy is sometimes coarse: see the face of Goldsmith in the first-named picture. In Mr. Bromley's production—one can hardly call it a picture—there is much of the commonplace sort to commend. *Grapes* (242), by Mr. V. W. Bromley—a lady picking fruit—is a spirited trifle.—*The Stocking* (272), by Mr. W. Anderson—a child seated on a bed and playing with toys—is a little chilly and hard, with an excess of purple in the flesh, and obviously lacks the results of experience in painting, especially in

regard to modelling, as the head of the child shows. It is a conscientious work, and belongs to a class that is very rare here. In the hands, although they are by no means perfectly drawn, and in other parts there are signs of real study. This artist has adopted a promising course of practice, and deserves applause for what he has done.—"*While Granny's Out*" (372), by Mr. J. Morgan, a child taking a stolen meal, is very flimsy, yet shows feeling for the effect of daylight.—Another dashing, but crude picture is No. 395, by Mr. A. W. Bayes, *The Prince of the Caravan*—a woman watching a baby.—*In Doubt* (434), by Mr. W. A. Atkinson—a Puritan damsels pausing in writing a letter—is sentimental rather than pathetic, but well composed, with accessories that are fairly painted; of these some china plates on a mantelshelf are better treated than the lady.—Mr. Henry retains his characteristic manner of painting, so *The Pier-Head, St. Ives*, (461) proves, and makes a picture, notwithstanding its hardness and the disproportion of the boats and the figures which are in them. A boy sculls a punt towards a trawler which lies near the pier. There is real feeling for nature in the sea here; its surface is sheeny as on a calm summer day, and ripples gently in shallow waves. The punt is capitally drawn and solid.

Hillsboro', Ilfracombe (477), by Mr. J. Tenant, is like Nature in colour and atmospheric grading, but the crude opacity and flimsy painting of the foreground betray the true quality of the more distant parts of the view. Refinement and greater care would make this a valuable topographical picture, if not a work of art.—"*To one who loves me dearly*" (516), by Mr. Haynes King, recalls the manner of Mr. T. Faed, but with a difference: it is marked by the prevalent "cleverness" of this Exhibition—the results of an effort to gain much with little care.—One of the best landscapes here—probably the best of all—must come last in our review of the oil-pictures in question: it is by Mr. W. H. Vernon—an autumn scene (572)—a work of a quality we seldom meet with; old trees in sunlight; their trunks show in drawing and the colour of the shadows on them a rare sense of natural effects: the atmospheric effect is admirably rendered.

Of commendable water-colour drawings we may enumerate the following, in their order on the walls: *Convalescent* (608), by Mr. L. Hooper; *Moel Siabod* (611), by Mr. F. P. Graves; *Arundel Castle* (639), by Mr. C. Woodman; *Among the Oak Trees* (645), by Mr. B. E. Warren; *Mumbles—Oyster-Boats returning from the Dredging-Ground* (652), by Mr. G. S. Walters; *Light in the West*; *Dizmude Cathedral* (666), by Mr. W. Bayliss; *Tita, a Sketch* (679), by Mr. Macrise; *Study of a Haystack* (681), by Mr. J. E. Newton; *Rough Sea* (742), by Mr. J. Orrock; *A North-Country Road* (768), by Mr. W. J. Palmer; *Interior of Ypres Cathedral* (772), by Mr. Wyke Bayliss; and *The Dent de Leon Towers, near Margate* (781), by Mr. W. M. Williamson.

IRISH SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS.

The literature of Irish Philology and Art is about to receive a valuable addition in the extra or "Annual Volume" to be presented early in the summer to the Fellows of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland. The work is in demy 4to., profusely illustrated, and consists of the first portion of Ancient Irish Christian Inscribed Sepulchral Monuments in the Celtic language, ranging from the seventh to the end of the twelfth century. Miss Stokes has illustrated '*The Cromleac on Howth*' (published by Day) and the late Dr. Todd's 'Description' of 'The Book of Kells,' and other ancient MSS. preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (recently issued by the Society of Antiquaries of London), has undertaken the editing for the association of the drawings, made by the late Dr. Petrie, of these ancient inscribed stones, with the assistance, in the philological portion of the work, of the eminent Celtic scholar the Rev. William Reeves, D.D. The drawings have, where practicable, been compared

with the originals, and many examples unknown to Dr. Petrie have been obtained.

G.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART AT ROME.

Rome, March, 1870.

THERE is not a spot of greater interest in the neighbourhood of Rome than the "Orti Farnesi," or, as they are more generally called, the Palace of the Caesars—not merely on account of what has been already brought to light, but of what is daily being disinterred under the auspices of Cavaliere di Rosa. You are aware that this remarkable site, the Mons Palatinus, the birthplace of Rome, is the property of the Emperor Napoleon, or at least a portion of it, which popular usage has called the Palace of the Caesars. Here the works of excavation never cease; and scarcely a week passes without some fresh discovery being made and some long-standing difficulty removed. Round the Palace of the Emperor is seen a crypto-porticus. Starting from this important site, the labours of the last year have been directed to clearing away the subsoil in the neighbourhood, so as to determine what was the precise aspect of the place at the commencement of our era. By what passage did the Emperor leave his Palace and descend the Palatine? This was the secret to be discovered; and it is no longer one. For some months the men laboured at clearing the Crypto-Porticus, or rather the entrance to it; and they advanced gradually until a wide and splendid passage, laid down in white mosaic, has been brought to light. When I was there, last week, twenty or thirty persons were at work, and to some purpose too: very unlike the wretched old pensioners whom the Pope employs, not far distant, and who, whilst they bask in the sun or lazily throw about a shovel-full of earth, gain for His Holiness the magnificent reputation of being the great patron of archaeological research. The labour is now to repair and prop up the sides, which have partially given way, but the passage itself is perfect; and I had the satisfaction of descending by it from the highest point of the Palatine to nearly the base. It passes under the house of the Curator, which has had consequently to be supported by masonry, and the extension of the excavations in a lateral direction will lead to the temporary destruction of the pretty fountain which now plays in front of Dr. Rosa's house. Since last year therefore the Crypto-Porticus which surrounded the Palace of Tiberius, as also the passage by which we left it, have been revealed. In one of the rooms of this house they were attaching to the walls last week some leaden pipes which had just been discovered. Why they should be appended to a wall, far from the site where they were found, puzzled me until Dr. Rosa explained that it was for the satisfaction of visitors, as also for the preservation of the material,—lead being prized in Rome, and likely to be stolen at a distance from any dwelling. Those pipes have a peculiar interest as determining what had always been the idea of Dr. Rosa, that the Palace of Tiberius terminated at a certain given point, where the Palace of Domitian began. At that same point there was a divergency in their direction, and those parts which belonged to the Palace of Tiberius bear the following inscription: "Julie Aug. Imp. Aug. sub cura Eutichii Proc. Feicit Hymnus N. Ser." Before leaving this part of the Palatine, let me observe that just beyond the Palace of Domitian the property of the Emperor terminates, and where what was formerly the Villa Mills, and is now a nunnery, rises. The ground on which it stands is of the utmost value to the archaeologist, and no objection would have been made by those directly interested in ceding it to the French; but the Government of the Pontif has forbidden the transfer. More than this, it announces its intention of building a church in the boundary walls, so as for ever to destroy all hopes of excavating in that direction. Rome, as you know, counts 365 churches and more, and immediately around the Palatine there rise churches enough to supply the wants of half the population. The resolution to build another church on such a point can be regarded therefore only as an act of *dispetto* towards the Emperor. At the back of the

imperial property lies that portion of the Palatine which the Pope has reserved for himself, and which can be approached only by leaving the "Orti Farnesi" and skirting round by two or three dirty streets. Larger, and possessing more stupendous remains of the olden time than the portion purchased by the French, it is entered by a road or pathway opposite the Circus Maximus. On either side lie strewed in careless profusion fragments of columns, of capitals and pedestals. It is not until one has traversed a considerable distance that one arrives at the site of the so-called present excavation. It is the subterranean portion of some large edifice; and a few men were lazily removing the soil from a half-discovered corridor. It was distinguished by nothing remarkable, so that I passed on to some chambers, on the walls of which were many graphites in Greek characters, and a rude sketch of a man on horseback, with a tower in the background. Leaving these excavations, I ascended the mountain, and wandered at leisure under arches, amidst stupendous piles of buildings, often treading on delicate mosaics and on rich marble floors.

H. W.

Fine-Art Gossip.

PEDESTRIANS by the Wye will learn with great regret that the Postmaster General has applied to the local authorities for permission to erect a telegraph line along the road from St. Arvans to St. Briavels. Let us trust the ugly landscape-deforming wires may be buried and not carried on posts, to the annoyance of those who love natural beauty. That a Bill has been obtained to permit the formation of a railway in the Wye valley is also unpleasant news, the effect of which is mitigated by a certain degree of confidence in the sanity of those who may be invited to find the money for such a speculation.

THE meeting of the subscribers to the Artists' General Benevolent Fund which was held on Saturday last, was advantageous to the body, as more than 450*l.* was subscribed at the table, including the Queen's annual donation of 100 guineas.

Mr. J. P. KNIGHT has derived much advantage from a well-earned holiday, and resumed his duties as Secretary of the Royal Academy.

SOME new studies on the Catacombs at Rome have been published.

FRANCE has lost two historical painters: Col. Langlois, the author of the Panoramas in the Champs Elysées, born in Calvados in 1789, studied under Girodet, Gros and Horace Vernet; first exhibited battle-pieces in 1822, in which year he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Marshal Gouvin Saint-Cyr, and made the campaign of Catalonia, gaining the rank of Major of the État-Major. From about the year 1833 he occupied himself almost entirely with the painting of panoramas, visiting Africa and the Crimea for his subjects; also several battle-pieces for the gallery of Versailles; gained a first-class medal in 1834, published several volumes of travels, and won the rosette of Commander in the Legion of Honour by his military services.—The late M. Monvoisin was born at Bordeaux in 1793, and studied under Pierre Guérin: he won the Grand Prix de Rome in 1822, and while at Rome married a young Italian artist, Domenica Festa. He painted many historical and religious works for the city of Paris and the State galleries and churches, the best known being 'The Birth of the Virgin,' for Notre Dame de Lorette; but the only picture from his hand which obtained celebrity was 'Jeanne la Folle.'

M. MALINOWSKI puts forth a description of six abbeys, of the Cluniac order, that existed in Poland in the Middle Ages; M. Revon, an account of the ancient inscriptions in Upper Savoy.

AN exhibition of pictures and drawings by British artists is proposed to be opened at Melbourne, for which it is anticipated the Victorian Government will lend the International Exhibition building of that city: a selection of pictures will

take place before shipment. Works already exhibited are eligible for this gathering, and to be sent to Mr. J. Bourlet, 17, Nassau Street, Middlesex Hospital, on the 18th and 19th, proximo. Those sent from the country must be in zinc-lined cases, directed to Messrs. W. Shepherd & Co., Colonial Works, Bermondsey, London, S.E. A commission of 12½ per cent. on sales will be charged.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, on Saturday last, the under named drawings and pictures. 122 drawings by D. Roberts were disposed of at various prices, stated to range from 13 guineas to 210*l.* This latter was far beyond the average; not more than eleven of these productions sold for more than 100*l.*, half of the whole sold for less than 50*l.* each. The following are by artists of merit:—Pictures: F. Stone, The Heart's Misgivings, the original engraved picture, 64*l.* (White),—Mr. F. R. Lee, View from St. George's Hill, 71*l.* (Mackay),—J. Holland, Greenwich Hospital, 73*l.* (Lord Oranmore),—Elizabeth Sirani, The Magdalen Reading, 105*l.* (Mackay),—A. Scheffer, Francesca da Rimini, exhibited at the French Gallery in 1854, 1,921*l.* (Agnew),—D. Roberts, Karnac, Hall of Columns, 162*l.* (Same). If the statement in the catalogue that this picture belonged to the Bicknell Collection is correct, it was sold with that gallery (April 25, 1863) for 336*l.* Mr. T. S. Cooper, Snowdon, 210*l.* (F. Lucas),—Creswick, A View in Devon, 189*l.* (Lewis),—Mr. E. M. Ward, Defoe's Manuscript of Robinson Crusoe rejected by the Booksellers, 152*l.* (Gibbs),—Mr. P. F. Poole, Imogen before the Cave of Belarius, 53*l.* (same),—Mr. E. M. Ward, Beatrice, R.A. 1869, 105*l.* (Gilbert),—Gainsborough, Portrait of Miss Anne Ford, daughter of Dr. Ford of Bath, and third wife of P. Thicknesse, Esq., of Landguard Fort, 525*l.* (Agnew),—Hilton, Diana and Endymion, 120*l.* (Lucas).—The following were from the late Mr. Bradley's collection: W. Müller, Salmon Trap in Glen Lledr, International Exhibition, 1,333*l.* (Agnew),—F. Y. Hurlstone, Boys of Terra Genesio, in the Abruzzi, 514*l.* (Colnaghi),—J. B. Pyne, A Regatta on Windermere, 262*l.* (Agnew),—A View of Keswick, 168*l.* (Waters),—W. Müller, The Grand Canal, Venice, 577*l.* (Colnaghi),—Mr. Linnell, 1856, A Storm in Harvest, never exhibited, 1,428*l.* (Agnew).

MUSIC

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall, Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. On Saturday, April 13th, the Thirty-eighth Annual Passion Week Performance of Haydn's 'Elijah.' Vocalists: Madame Sutro, Madame Salton-Dobly, Mr. Vernon Kirby and Signor Foli. Commence at Half-past Seven o'clock. Tickets, 3*s.*, and Stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; at No. 6, Exeter Hall.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE performance of 'Les Huguenots' on Saturday last was chiefly remarkable because of Herr Wachtel's 'Raoul,' an impersonation with which the Anglo-Italian stage had never before been favoured. To those who knew the artist a tolerably accurate forecast of his work presented no difficulty. Herr Wachtel is emphatically a man with a voice. He is not a refined singer, nor can he claim to possess dramatic ability; but he has a voice, big, resonant and capable of throwing out high notes with startling power. Herein lay Herr Wachtel's right to enact Raoul. Meyerbeer's hero must needs have an exceptional organ, and the German tenor can supply the need. True, many other things are required which Herr Wachtel has not; but the voice stands first, and, that satisfied, the public will be lenient to Raoul, even though he phrase badly, and generally demean himself with roughness rather than refinement. Thus it turned out on Saturday. Herr Wachtel was applauded time after time for the noise of his shouting and for the trumpet-tones of his upper notes. There was little else to applaud. Herr Wachtel could hardly be said to present the model of a gallant gentleman; his singing throughout was rough; and not even in the tenderest passages of the great duet with Mdlle. Titius could he rouse the sympathy of the audience by voice or bearing. So long, however, as the public wait for an *ut de poitrine*, as for the highest operatic

good, Herr Wachtel can afford to despise all other things. The *Valentine* of Mdlle. Titius mated the Raoul of her countryman in point of vigour; but, generally, was a much finer performance. We need not enter upon details with regard to it, there being nothing more familiar on the stage. Mdlle. Vanzini was weak and imperfect as the *Queen*; but Mdlle. Scalchi's *Urbano*, if not equal to the *Urbanos* of past times, was a very creditable impersonation. The other parts, sustained by M. Petit (*St. Bris*), Signor Bagagiolo (*Marcel*), and Signor Cotogni (*Nevera*), were respectable. By his conduct of this important work Signor Vianesi confirmed the good impression made on the opening night.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

THE second Philharmonic Concert was made noteworthy by a remarkable performance of Herr Joachim's "Hungarian" Concerto. This Concerto is, in some respects, unique. It may claim to be, for example, the perfected work for the violin of the greatest violinist of his age. Herr Joachim laboured at it with zeal and patience; even going so far as to reconstruct the whole, adding where additions seemed necessary, and writing an entirely new score. He thus presented a deliberately-formed notion of what a great work for the violin should be. We fear Herr Joachim made a too favourable estimate of the average capacity of first-class violinists. If not, then he did worse, and wrote with a single eye to his own exceptional powers. A good deal of the Concerto is beyond everybody but the composer. It crowds difficulty upon difficulty, till at last there are so many that the listener wearies in his appreciation. To this extent Herr Joachim's work is an impracticable thing. Like the battle-axe of Cœur-de-Lion, it must lie idle save when the owner is at hand to use it. But the Concerto is unique on account of its national character; the themes being modelled upon Hungarian airs, and the whole constructed "in Ungarischer Weise." To judge of this requires special knowledge; the result, however, is appreciable by all. A very striking and interesting result it is; not the least noticeable feature being the skill with which great peculiarities in melodic structure are connected with classical form and treatment. Looking at the Concerto apart from its difficulty and its pretensions to nationality, we see a good deal that is admirable. The subjects are pleasing—those of the slow movement especially; the orchestra is often happily used; and the plan of the work shows, in many places, successful thought. On the other hand, much appears to be sacrificed in favour of mere display, and this leads to undue extension, which, in turn, leads to weariness. If Herr Joachim would improve his Concerto more than he has hitherto done, he must cut it down with a free hand, and remove difficulties which are purposeless, as well as, to the vast majority, inappreciable. The performance generally was excellent; that of the solo astonishing. Herr Joachim never more thoroughly satisfied those who believe him to be the king of fiddlers. The 'Hungarian' Concerto was the only novelty in the programme. Mozart's Symphony in D (No. 43) and Beethoven's No. 8 were well played by Mr. Cusins's fast-improving orchestra; as were Mendelssohn's 'Ruy Blas' Overture (encored) and Mr. G. A. Macfarren's 'Chevy Chace.' Miss Catherine Poyntz and Madame Osborne Williams are respectable singers. Whether they have yet made themselves worthy of a Philharmonic audience is another matter.

The Symphony at Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was Schumann's No. 3 (No. 4?) in E flat, rashly called by some, on the very slightest provocation from its composer, "die Rheinische." We entirely fail to see what the work has to do with the Rhine. True, Cologne is on the river, and in Cologne Cathedral Schumann received the first impulse to its composition. But that surely goes for little. As to the exact programme of the symphony—if programme it have—there must ever be doubt. Schumann entitled one movement "Im Character der Begleitung einer feierlichen Ceremonie," and we have been told, not by Schu-

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mann, that another may represent the revels of Rhenish vine-dressers. The conjunction is so odd that we seek to know no more; especially as the music can be enjoyed apart from any programme whatever. With much that is characteristic and peculiar, there is much in the symphony that may claim to possess recognized excellence. The entire first movement is vigorous and effective; the Scherzo and Trio are charming, nor is the Andante without striking merit. For the Religioso and Finale we cannot say so much, believing that they exhibit a notable falling off, which alone hinders the work from taking a high position among things of its kind. The overtures were Beethoven's 'Prometheus' and Mendelssohn's 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' and these, with the Symphony, had a rendering almost faultless. Madame Auspitz-Kolar, a pianist little known in London, played Mendelssohn's first concerto and some smaller works after a fashion which pleased the audience. She has a showy style, considerable, if not complete facility, and a good equal touch. In addition, she plays with intelligence enough to prove herself an artist as well as an executant. Madame Kolar may not be a pianist of the first rank, but at all events she has a good place in the second category. Mdlle. Olmar, a young soprano from the Royal Italian Opera, and Mr. Edward Lloyd, a young tenor from the Chapel Royal, each made a first appearance. The lady, who has a good voice, was nervous. The gentleman, who also has a good voice, was not nervous, and spun out his songs as though willing to delay rather than hasten the end.

The Popular Concert on Monday was given in the name of Madame Arabella Goddard, whose annual benefit is not the least interesting event of the musical year, because, either in programme or performance, there is always something noteworthy. On the present occasion Madame Goddard played first, Schubert's so-called 'Fantasia Sonata' in G major, one of the most beautiful, if not, as regards beauty, the absolute first of its composer's works for the piano. Imagination, taste, and no mean technical skill, are all conspicuous in it to a degree which alone would refute those, if any there be, who deny the master's genius. Madame Goddard's performance was exquisite in its true appreciation of each part, and in the mechanical completeness with which her idea of the composer's meaning was expressed. A more finished display of executive power, and of the ability to interpret a great work, (qualities by no means co-existent of necessity,) has rarely been made. The audience saw this, and twice recalled the artist. Madame Goddard also joined MM. Joachim and Piatti in Dr. Bennett's Chamber Trio, about which we had to speak a short time back, and once more played, with the first-named gentleman, Beethoven's 'Kreutzer' Sonata. The latter performance was as perfect as performance could be. Each artist being thoroughly familiar with the music, and equal to anything on the instrument in hand; each, moreover, being stimulated by the excellence of the other, a unique result was assured. About the work itself there is nothing to be said that has not been said a thousand times. Yet notwithstanding the thousandth hearing can its beauties lose their freshness. Beethoven's 'Kreutzer' will literally realize Keats's "joy for ever." The concert opened with Mendelssohn's Quintet in a major for strings (scherzo encored); and Mr. W. Cummings sang in his very best style—which, we need scarcely say, is a very good style—Gounod's 'Chanson Arabe' and Dr. Bennett's 'Better Land.'

On Wednesday Bach's 'Passions-Musik' (St. Matthew) was performed at an Oratorio Concert in Exeter Hall. As time does not allow an adequate notice in the present number, we defer our remarks till next week.

Musical Gossip.

THE Cantata to be written for the Birmingham Festival by Mr. Barnett, has for its subject Moore's 'Paradise and the Peri.' Schumann and Dr. Stern-dale Bennett have treated the same theme, but there are several ways of looking at a thing, and

Mr. Barnett's music is not at all likely to resemble that of either of his predecessors.

MDLLE NILSSON will take her benefit at the Grand Opéra on the 30th inst. With rare generosity, she has determined upon giving the entire proceeds to the Associations des Artistes Musiciens et Dramatiques.

THE last ten representations of 'Robert le Diable' at the Grand Opéra are said to have brought in 124,827 francs.

The arrival of Signor Verdi in Paris is again announced.

THE performance of Handel's 'Alexander's Feast,' in Paris, by the Société Bourgault-Ducoudray, passed off well; but we cannot congratulate Dryden's translator, if this be a fair example of his skill:

Ce roi si fier, hélas! succombe,
Sans un ami pour lui fermer les yeux.

A PROJECT for erecting in Paris a vast concert hall has been started by M. Guy de Charnacé, with the primary intention of devoting the building to the performance of choral works on a large scale.

HERR LIENAU, of Berlin, has just published a comprehensive biography of C. M. von Weber, with a catalogue of, and critical remarks upon his works. The author is Herr F. W. Jahns.

By special decree, Herr Eckert, Chapel-master at the Court of Berlin, has been confirmed in his position for life.

THE new opera-house at Dresden, of which Herr Semper is architect, will be, in some sort, a monument to Herr Wagner. Among other features which accord with Wagnerian principles is an invisible orchestra. The building, designed on an imposing scale, may be expected to cost more than the 400,000 thalers voted for its construction.

HERR JOACHIM RAFF has finished a new opera, 'Dame Kobold,' which is to be produced at Weimar. Let us hope that Herr Raff is a better hand at operatic music than at music for the orchestra and the chamber.

A GRAND composition, entitled 'Beethoven,' by Abbé Listz, is announced for performance at the approaching Beethoven fêtes in Weimar.

THE success of 'Lohengrin' at Brussels naturally elated Herr Wagner, and he has addressed what *Le Ménestrel* calls a "proclamation," to Herr Hans Richter, beginning in a fashion which reminds us of a Napoleonic "order of the day after victory"—"Mon cher ami, encore vous avez tenu haut notre bannière."

HERR RUBINSTEIN has given the first of his Orchestral Concerts in the Salle Herz. In the programme was a new Fantasia for piano and orchestra, characterized by, according to the *Gazette Musicale*, exaggerated dimensions and a variety of styles. Nevertheless, the *Gazette* calls it a "monumental composition" and "un chef-d'œuvre de sentiment et de facture." How this can be and also that, we should like the French critic to explain.

THE Cairo opera-season has closed, and the artists are on their way back to Europe. Among them is M. Naudin, whose destination is London.

A COMMEMORATIVE concert in honour of the late M. Moscheles was given on the 20th ult. at the Leipzig Conservatoire. Herr Reinecke played, besides other things, the deceased composer's 'Sonate Mélancolique.'

THE death is announced, at Berlin, of Herr Esten, a pianist and composer for the piano of some note.

SIGNOR DAIPIORI, an operatic artist, known some years ago in London, died recently, after a long illness.

DRAMA

THE STRAND THEATRE.

WRITERS of burlesque are driven far a-field in search of novelty. Each best known work of human genius has been once and again travestied; each legend of fairy-land has been tormented into

fresh shapes. It has been the good fortune of Mr. Burnand to open to the purveyor of this class of entertainment, what seems likely to prove a new mine of wealth. In 'The Seven Champions of Christendom' he has discovered a theme comparatively fresh, which he has taken, and, with the happiest results, has subjected to the processes usually employed in the conversion of fiction into burlesque. So successful has he been that we may hope to see further labours in the same field. In time accordingly, the lives of the Saints and the entire Christian martyrology may become the property of the caricaturists, and may afford diversion to the audiences, whose appetite for burlesque Mr. Burnand and his compeers have undertaken to satisfy. The devices employed by Mr. Burnand to give comic interest to his latest production, 'Sir George and a Dragon; or, We are Seven,' are not very new. The principal female character is performed by a man, and all the chief male personages are distributed among women. A shillelagh in the hand and a brogue in the mouth of a fair and gorgeously, if scantily, dressed lady tells that she is Saint Patrick of the Green Isle. A "mull" in the possession of a damsels equally fair and equally unfitted in costume to resist an east wind, bespeaks the patron saint or soldier of Scotland. Sir Denis of France speaks English like Mr. Fechter; while Sir James of Spain and Sir Anthony of Italy have perfect command of our language. All sing songs intended to be comic, and execute dances in which agility is more noticeable than grace. The audience laughs, applauds and encores, and Mr. Burnand and the Strand management count another success. No thought that the triumph is dearly bought suggests itself apparently to any concerned in the performance; reflections concerning the degradation of the stage being left to the critic. As much humour as generally characterizes Mr. Burnand's work of this class may be found in 'Sir George and a Dragon,' with perhaps less vulgarity than is usually exhibited.

FRENCH PLAYS.

THE French Company which, under the management of M. Raphael Félix, will shortly open the Princess's, is selected mainly from the companies at the Comédie and the Porte Saint-Martin. Its more conspicuous members are M. Lafont, M. Regnier, the well-known *comique* of the Français, Mdlle. Plessy, Mdlle. Madeleine Brohan, Mdlle. Dinah Félix and Madame Marie Laurent. Mdlle. Léonide Leblanc and other members of the company which performed last year at the St. James's are also included. The opening performance will consist of 'Tartuffe,' with Mdlle. Plessy as Elmire, and the Proverbe of Alfred de Musset, 'Il faut qu'une Porte soit Ouverte ou Fermée,' with M. Lafont as the Comte and Mdlle. Plessy as La Marquise. Among other parts which Mdlle. Plessy will play are Araminte in the 'Fausses Confidences' of Marivaux, and Madame de Verrière in the 'Post-Scripum' of Émile Augier. Madeleine Brohan will play Mdlle. De Leris in the 'Caprice' of De Musset, Charlotte in 'Les Demoiselles de Saint Cyr' of Alexandre Dumas, Louise in Scribe's 'Une Chaîne,' and Clorinde in 'L'Aventurière' of M. Augier. The principal part in which Madame Laurent will appear is Madame des Aubière in 'La Joie fait Peur' by Madame de Girardin. Gilberte, the heroine of 'Frou-Frou' will be enacted by Mdlle. Léonide Leblanc. In June Mdlle. Schneider will appear, and the reign of Offenbachian frivolities will commence.

THÉÂTRE DES VARIÉTÉS.

THE failure of the comic vaudeville of M. Narrey, 'Le Temple du Célibat,' and that of the mythological sketch of M. Clairville, 'Deucalion et Pyrrha,' have rendered necessary a further change of programme at the Variétés. A three-act comedy by MM. J. Moineaux and H. Boëge has accordingly been produced, and, though slight in plot and in construction, seems likely to restore the fortunes of the house. The title, 'Le Ver Rongeur,' literally Remorse, is in Parisian *argot* bestowed upon

carriages hired by the hour—very much for the same reason that induced Englishmen early in the century to call a conveyance capable of holding one person only, a sulky. Antonin, the hero, is tempted by a portion of a hundred thousand francs to espouse the daughter of Rognard, formerly a captain of Hussars. Unluckily, the ex-captain is a stickler for propriety of behaviour, and insists that his son-in-law must be free from debt. Antonin has a bill running for five hundred francs, the nature of which and the circumstances under which it was given being such as would, if they were known, lose him the prize he covets. He takes, accordingly, a "voiture de louage," and goes in search of the present owner of the bill. At each stage he is disappointed. The draft has been paid away, and wherever he goes he meets his intended father-in-law, whose suspicions and reproaches this vagabond course has the effect of arousing. Ultimately the owner of the bill proves to be the coachman who since the morning has driven him from place to place. Here, properly, the comedietta ends. Subsequent scenes show, however, that Antonin has taken in bad part the over-watchfulness of Rognard, and, dispensing with all notion of obtaining a portion by marriage, has determined to wed Valentine, a young lady whose acquaintance he has renewed in the course of his search after the bill. Much of the favour with which this trifle was received is assignable to the comic acting of MM. Grenier and Christian.

Dramatic Gossip.

A SCHEME for a public reading, announced by Miss Neilson, has more than novelty to recommend it. It consists of a series of representative extracts from classical European authors,—Racine, Shakspeare, Molière, Lopez de Vega, Goetho, Schiller, Congreve and others, with an explanatory accompaniment. Nothing of the kind has, so far as we are aware, been attempted by an actress before, and the scheme, if well carried out, promises to be attractive. The first of the course of readings will take place in May next.

A FARCE, entitled 'The Varsity Boat-Race,' produced on Wednesday evening at the Olympic, is a *réchauffé* of old materials.

'THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,' revived at the Globe Theatre on the occasion of Mr. Neville's benefit, with a cast differing little from that with which it was at first produced, has proved so attractive that its performance has been continued.

THE slight changes which have taken place at the theatres during the past week have principally been on the occasion of the benefits with which the close of the winter season and the commencement of the summer season are generally heralded. At the Lyceum, M. Hervé appeared on Monday, for the benefit of the Société Française de Secours, in 'Le Compositeur Toqué,' a piece of his own composition. Miscellaneous performances, consisting of scenes from various dramas, have been given at Drury Lane and the Holborn theatres.

'FROU-FROU' is now being played at two New York houses—the Fifth Avenue and Park theatres.—At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Mr. Fechter appears as *Claude Melnotte*.

'DALILA' is but indifferently successful at the Français. It is a rather curious fact that it is said to be worse acted by the company at the Comédie, which is undoubtedly the strongest in France, than it was on its first production at the Vaudeville.

M. GEOFFROY, the well-known comedian, has been engaged at the Odéon, for which house Mlle. Ramelli and M. Paurelle have also been secured. 'Chatterton,' by Alfred de Vigny, first played thirty years ago, at the Comédie, will be revived shortly, with M. Pierre Berton as Chatterton.

THE death is announced, from Paris, of M. Auguste Lireux, formerly manager of the Odéon, and for many years editor of the *Revue et Gazette des Théâtres*.

M. TOUROUDE has withdrawn his drama 'Pêche Caché' from the Vaudeville, and taken it to the Français.

AMONG pieces in preparation in Paris are 'Beauplumet,' a vaudeville, by M. Paul Avenel, at the Folies Dramatiques; a parody of 'Fernande,' at the Menus Plaisirs; 'Le Parieur à la Bourse,' by MM. Dornay and Coste, at the Ambigu Comique; and a fairy spectacle, entitled 'Rameau d'Or,' by MM. Chivot and Duru, at the Châtelaine.

'ENTRE L'ENCLUME ET LE MARTEAU,' a one-act piece at the Vaudeville, is the first essay in dramatic art of a young author named Léonce Detroyat. A youth in love with his cousin hesitates between his passion and his regard for the honour of the worthy man she has married. After the balance has inclined far in the opposite direction, virtue at length triumphs. The trifling was successful. 'Les Pattes de Mouches' is still the *pièce de résistance*.

MDLLE. DÉJAZET is now playing, at the theatre named after her, *Francis Bertin* or *Fanfan*, in the 'Trois Gamins' of MM. Vanderbusch and Clairville,—a part she created seventeen years ago at the Variétés.

MM. FAILLE AND RITT have, according to the Paris Journal, purchased the Ambigu Comique.

SIGNOR PARODI's new tragedy, entitled 'Ulmo il Parricida,' and founded on historical traditions of Scandinavia, is said to be in rehearsal at the Niccolini Theatre, in Florence. This tragedy is also reported to be in preparation at the Comédie Française, in Paris.

A NEW comedy, 'La Gratitudine,' is announced from the pen of Signor L. Suner.

SIGNOR E. MONTECORBOLI's drama, 'La Riabilitazione,' has proved a success at Milan.

SIGNOR BERSEZIO's 'Le Disgrazie del Signor Travetti,' translated into German by Herr Ugo Müller, under the title of 'Bartolommaeus Leiden,' has, according to the *Rivista Europea*, been very successful at the Wallner Theatre, Berlin.

ANTIQUARIAN NOTES.

Long Gowns and Short.—In early England the long gowns had a long reign, for Chaucer inveighed against them in his *Parson's Tale*, about 1390 A.D.:—"The superfluite in lengthe of the forsaide gownes, traylingle in the donge and in the myre, on hors and eek on foot, that al thikke [that] traylyng is verrailly (as in effect) wasted, consumed, thredbare, and rotyn with donge, rather than it is geven to the pore, to gret damage of the forsaide pore folk." Sir David Lyndesay, the great Scotch satirist, found long gowns still in vogue in his day, say 1530–50 A.D., and denounced them with his well-known vigour and plainness of speech, which latter is not all quotable here. He writes his poem against *Syde Taillis*, or long skirts, to his king, James the Fifth, and asks him to issue his Royal Proclamation against those

syde taillis,
Ouhilk throw the dust and dubbis traillis,
Thre quarters lang behind thare heillis,
Expres agane all Common weillis,

and also against the mufflers, or veils, with which the Scotch women hid their faces. It was not until Elizabeth's time, in England, that short dresses established themselves. Now that they are again fixed for walking costume, and the only question is as to the height they should be from the ground, we wish to bring forward the opinion of the famous old Scotch poet, Sir David Lyndesay of the Mont, Knight, Lyon King of Arms, that four inches is the proper measure to be observed on this important question:—

To se, I think ane plessand sicht,
Of Itale the Ladys bricht,
In thare celieng most triumphant
Above all other christin land.
Yit, quhen they trauell throw the townis,
Men seis thare felt beneath thare gowis,
Four Inche abone thare proper heillis,
Circulat about als round as quehillis;
Quhare-thow thare dois na poulder [dust] ryis,
There fair quhyte lynnmis to supprys.

F.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. V.—J. B. P.—T.—E. R.—W. V.—B. B. B.—W. A.—J. L.—received.

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